THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1823. No. 14.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

Female Seminary.

T. HAMILTON respectfully informs the public, that a few more pupils can find admittance into his *Female Seminary*. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, as recently improved by Woodbridge, comprise his present course. The principles of each shall be carefully explained, and their application practically exemplified. Hours of attendance from 9 to 12 o'clock. The time of attendance is purposely limited, that, by affording an opportunity to attend to other necessary branches of female education, as sewing, music, &c. &c. the mind may be relaxed from studies, which, to young ladies, may be severe and irksome. To those who may be committed to his care he will pay every attention. Terms 3 dollars per quarter. Room, Fourth Street, between Market and Wood.
Pittsburgh, August 22.—6t*

WINES.

A FEW SMALL CASKS
OF
Red & White Wines,
Fine and pure, from the Vineyards at
Harmonie, Indiana,
For sale at a price much below foreign Wines of the same quality.

Those disposed to encourage industry and enterprise, in the Western Country, by purchasing the products thereof, are invited to call and examine samples of this Wine, at the store of

A. Way & Co.

ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
THE MANUFACTURES
OF THE
HARMONIE SOCIETY,
Consisting of
SUPERFINE Black & Blue BROADCLOTHS, Red, white, brown and blue FLANELS, CASINETTS, *&c.*——At reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, August 22.—3t*co.

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Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Bailey.

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On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.

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Lemmon Irwin.
Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD,

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Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

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Aug. 15—3t.

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Harmar Denny.
Aug 22, 1823. *Secretary.*

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SIXTH CLASS.

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10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,
And a variety of inferior prizes.

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Tickets 7 Dollars.

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***STILLS,* of all sizes,**
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, *&c.*
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes; Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the
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Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to
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At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets; Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

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James Moorehead,
For the Company.
July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage
and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

Transylvania University,

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THE LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and terminate the first week in March.

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Theory and Practice,	by DR. BROWN.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,	by DR. DRAKE.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children,	by DR. RICHARDSON.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,	by DR. BLYTHE, Assisted by MR. BEST.

As hitherto the Professors will take the currency of the state in payment for their tickets.
Lexington, Ky. July 30. 1823.—6t. Aug. 15.

BUFFALO ROBES.

500 first quality Buffalo Robes

Old Rye WHISKEY
and
Country Sugar
By the Barrel, for Sale by

James Ekin,
Market, between Water and First Streets

James Ekin,
Continues to Manufacture, and has constantly on hand
SPUN AND VIRGINIA TWIST
TOBACCO
Which he will warrant of a very superior quality.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15—6.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING
LOTS

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accommodating.

Henry Holdship.

ALSO—FOR SALE,
Two Farms in Allegheny County,
Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler County, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer County, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15.—3t.

$50 REWARD.

THE Cellar of the subscriber was entered on Friday night last, and

ROBBED

of a quantity of Dry Goods. Amongst the articles which it is ascertained were stolen are the following.

A number of pieces 7-8 Brown Domestic Shirtings, put up in wide flat folds, marked with black lead, "*pgs.*" "*pts.*" — A number of pieces of Bleached Domestic Shirtings, 15-16 of a yard wide, folded in a similar manner, numbered with red lead 8877—8876—8875, and so on to the lower numbers, part of those were marked with red lead, "*pos.*" "*po.*" ——Several pieces Red Flannels, of good quality,—several pieces low priced 6-4 blue cloths, half listing dyed in the piece,—2 pieces single mill'd Brown Cassimere, —1 1-2 pieces Drab —There was in the cellar a variety of other Domestic Shirtings, Brown and Bleached, a number of Drab Cloths, &c. some of which may have been taken, but are not yet missed. Four half worn twilled bags are carried away, in which it is presumed a part of the goods were packed and taken off by the thieves; these were marked with black ink in large letters "J. SHORT."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will communicate such information as will lead to the detection of the robbers and the recovery of the goods.

M. S. Mason.
Pittsburgh, August 15. 1823.—3t.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15—tf *Market Street.*

Mrs. Robert Patterson,

FROM the French house of Madam Jordan, London, begs leave to inform the public generally, that she intends carrying on the
Fancy Dress and Corset Making,
With all the other branches of the
MILLINARY BUSINESS,
in Diamond Alley, and hopes, by attention to business and moderate charges, to merit the patronage of those Ladies who may favor her with their commands; and as she will receive regularly the newest fashions from London and Paris, she assures them that nothing shall be wanting on her part to please.

☞APPRENTICES WANTED.
Pittsburgh, August 15—3t*

The Public

ARE respectfully informed, that the subscriber has invented MACHINES for the purpose of facilitating the Navigation of Rivers, Hauling up Boats through Falls, &c. which he has patented. Persons desirous to purchase rights, will make application to him at his place of residence, either personally or otherwise, for which he will treat with them on honorable and easy terms, being desirous to promote the public good. One is for breaking Rocks in Falls, *&c.* Another for clearing away gravel, sand, and mud bars, and flats, in tide or current ship or boat channels. Another for hauling up boats, and hoisting up heavy logs and bearing them off from mud flats &c.

Joseph Godley.
Milford, Alexandria Township, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, August 6, 1823. (Aug. 15—3t*

Economy in Coat Dressing.

James Williams,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has obtained a perfect knowledge of James Shields' mode of *DRESSING CLOTHES BY STEAM SPONGING*, which extracts all kinds of stains, on quite a different plan from that of the dyers, having procured a composition for that purpose, which enables him to dress clothes in such a manner as to be scarcely distinguishable from new. He can improve the colour of seams, &c. when faded.—He also dresses Ladies' Habits, and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner.

This plan being the best that has ever been invented, of which the public may rest assured, and no doubt will approve when they see specimens of the improvement in the appearance of cloth, without injury. Many who have experienced its effect, fully approve of its utility.

☞ His Shop is in Fifth Street, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, three doors from Mr. Bailey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15—3t*

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP, heretofore existing, between the subscribers, under the firm of *Saml. Spencer, & Co* was dissolved on the 9th inst. by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, will present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to S. Spencer, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said firm.

George W. M'Clelland,
Saml Spencer.

S. S continues the business at the old stand, and solicits a continuation of past favors.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 14, 1823—3t*

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland
June 6.—12t.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

For Sale.
TEN SHARES
OF
Monongahela Bridge Stock

Inquire of the Printer.
July 18—tf.

Political.

From the Greensburgh Gazette.

The features of Governor Hiester's administration, have been prudence, sound sense, strict adherence to the constitution, and economy. It would be amusing to hear a first magistrate, whom we know to possess sound understanding, incorruptible honesty, and unshaken firmness, abused as the most contemptible of mankind, were it not that such abuse is evidence of the deep malignity and gross depravity of human nature.

The entire disregard of truth in all the strictures on Gen. Hiester's administration, can arise only from disappointment at the rectitude of its course. The invention of its opponents has been put to the rack, to furnish materials for censure upon what really in the opinion of the community is uncensurable.

It has been given as a reason, why the legislative caucus, we have heard, rejected Mr. Bryan, that he was found electioneering for the office of Governor. We incline to think he was not on the spot at all. If so, it is another proof of the inventive genius of the advocates of the caucus nomination of Mr. Shulze.

Is it not strange, to hear the same men abuse Gen. Hiester for want of mind, and yet advocate the election of a man who had not sense enough to preach?

Is not republicanism in this state in more danger from bringing forward weak and incompetent men to high office, than from any other cause? Is there no risk from an inexperienced pilot? Are there no rocks or quicksands to avoid, that we are invited to embark a valuable cargo in a vessel under a sleepy helmsman?

Boys passing a grave-yard, talk loudest because they are frightened—so our patent folks make a loud noise, though we know them to be trembling, afraid of Mr. Gregg's success—they have already found out that in taking Mr. Shulze, they have the wrong sow by the ear.

Those that *talk* most in favor of Mr Shulze, are, we suspect, able to *do* least.

If every man is to be dubbed a Federalist because he opposes John Andrew Shulze, we may, I think, congratulate the federalists on a vast accession of members at the next election. In this matter the patent democrats, we suspect commit an egregious error. Can democratic principles depend on voting for Mr. Shulze? If so, democracy hangs upon a fragile twig.

"GLORIOUS NEWS!"
"Huzza for Potter County."

The above is a flourish of Alderman Binns, who in staring capitals informs the public that Shulze will have *three-fourths of the votes of Potter county.* We had always entertained a better opinion of the geographical knowledge of his wig-ship, than to suppose him capable of such a gross imposition on the vanity of his party. By the census of 1820, it appears that the inhabitants of Potter, including men, women and children, white and black, Indian population and all, amount to the *astonishing force of one hundred and eighty-six.* Of this number *fifty* are taxables, and from *twenty* to *thirty* are entitled to vote. "*Glorious news —Huzza for Potter county!*"—*Commonwealth.*

Aliens. There has been much ado, in the prints that support Mr Shulze, to keep his head above water, not by an exposition of his merits, but by raising objections to the public conduct of Mr. Gregg. To show with what degree of propriety blame is thrown upon Mr. Gregg, we shall select a case that is just now making some noise, and that the Beaver Argus has thought worth half a column of rebuke.

The case is this. Mr. Gregg as United States senator, voted against a motion to expunge the following section from an army bill: —"That every commissioned and staff officer to be appointed in virtue of this act, "shall be a citizen of the United States, or "some of the territories thereof."

Quoth the *Argus*, "Mr. Gregg designed by this vote to exclude aliens from even the lowest office in the army, which appears to be extremely impolitic and *contrary to the practice of all nations.*

Now that the *Argus* editor may learn on what kind of ground he stands respecting the *practice of all nations*, we refer him to the militia law of this state, passed in 1822, and for which Mr. Shulze voted through thick and thin. Section 21 of that militia law, contains these words—

"*Nor shall any person be a commissioned officer, who is not a Citizen of the United States.*"

It will hardly be contended that an office in the militia, is of as much responsibility as one in the regular army, and yet we find Mr. Shulze, who is a great favorite with the *Argus*, voting to prevent aliens holding commissions in the lowest office in the militia.

In the next Argus we expect to see Mr. Logan reading a lecture to his friend Mr Shulze, for this vote, as being "extremely impolitic, and contrary to the practice of all nations."—*Chronicle.*

It has been stated in the newspapers, ever since the 4th of July, that Mr. Shulze has resigned his seat in the Senate. *We do not believe that Mr. Shulze has done any such thing.—Ed.*

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Anatomy and Surgery,	by DR. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine,	by DR. CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice,	by DR. BROWN.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,	by DR. DRAKE.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children,	by DR. RICHARDSON.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,	by DR. BLYTHE, Assisted by MR. BEST.

As hitherto the Professors will take the currency of the state in payment for their tickets.
Lexington, Ky. July 30, 1823.—6t. Aug. 15.

BUFFALO ROBES.

500 first quality Buffalo Robes

Old Rye WHISKEY
and
Country Sugar
By the Barrel, for Sale by
James Ekin,
Market, between Water and First Streets.

James Ekin,
Continues to Manufacture, and has constantly on hand
SPUN AND VIRGINIA TWIST
TOBACCO
Which he will warrant of a very superior quality.
Pittsburgh, Aug 15—6.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING LOTS
ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accommodating.
Henry Holdship.

ALSO—FOR SALE,
Two Farms in Allegheny County,
Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler County, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer County, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15—3t.

$50 REWARD.

THE Cellar of the subscriber was entered on Friday night last, and
ROBBED
of a quantity of Dry Goods. Amongst the articles which it is ascertained were stolen are the following.

A number of pieces 7-8 Brown Domestic Shirtings, put up in wide flat folds, marked with black lead, "*pgs.*" "*pce.*" — A number of pieces of Bleached Domestic Shirtings, 15-16 of a yard wide, folded in a similar manner, numbered with red lead 8877—8876—8875, and so on to the lower numbers, part of those were marked with red lead, "*pgs.*" "*pcs.*" —Several pieces Red Flannels, of good quality,—several pieces low priced 6-4 blue cloths half listing dyed in the piece,—2 pieces single mill'd Brown Cassimere, —1 1-2 pieces Drab —There was in the cellar a variety of other Domestic Shirtings, Brown and Bleached, a number of Drab Cloths, &c. some of which may have been taken, but are not yet missed. Four half worn twilled bags are carried away, in which it is presumed a part of the goods were packed and taken off by the thieves; these were marked with black ink in large letters "J. SHORT."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will communicate such information as will lead to the detection of the robbers and the recovery of the goods.
M. S. Mason.
Pittsburgh, August 15, 1823.—3t.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street.*

Mrs. Robert Patterson,

FROM the French house of Madam Jordan, London, begs leave to inform the public generally, that she intends carrying on the
Fancy Dress and Corset Making,
With all the other branches of the
MILLINARY BUSINESS,
in Diamond Alley, and hopes, by attention to business and moderate charges, to merit the patronage of those Ladies who may favor her with their commands; and as she will receive regularly the newest fashions from London and Paris, she assures them that nothing shall be wanting on her part to please.
☞APPRENTICES WANTED.
Pittsburgh, August 15—3t*

The Public

ARE respectfully informed, that the subscriber has invented MACHINES for the purpose of facilitating the Navigation of Rivers, Hauling up Boats through Falls, &c. which he has patented. Persons desirous to purchase rights, will make application to him at his place of residence, either personally or otherwise, for which he will treat with them on honorable and easy terms, being desirous to promote the public good. One is for breaking Rocks in Falls, &c. Another for clearing away gravel, sand, and mud bars, and flats, in tide or current ship or boat channels. Another for hauling up boats, and hoisting up heavy logs and bearing them off from mud flats &c.
Joseph Godley.
Milford, Alexandria Township, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, August 6, 1823. (Aug. 15—3t*

Economy in Coat Dressing.

James Williams,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has obtained a perfect knowledge of James Shields' mode of *DRESSING CLOTHES BY STEAM SPONGING*, which extracts all kinds of stains, on quite a different plan from that of the dyers, having procured a composition for that purpose, which enables him to dress clothes in such a manner as to be scarcely distinguishable from new. He can improve the colour of seams, &c. when faded.—He also dresses Ladies' Habits, and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner.

This plan being the best that has ever been invented, of which the public may rest assured, and no doubt will approve when they see specimens of the improvement in the appearance of cloth, without injury. Many who have experienced its effect, fully approve of its utility.

☞ His Shop is in Fifth Street, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, three doors from Mr. Bailey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15—3t*

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP, heretofore existing, between the subscribers, under the firm of *Saml. Spencer, & Co.* was dissolved on the 9th inst. by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, will present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to S. Spencer, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said firm.
George W. M'Clelland,
Saml Spencer.
S. S. continues the business at the old stand, and solicits a continuation of past favors.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 14, 1823—3t*

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Aborona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. E. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.
Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland
June 6.—12t

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.
COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.
Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of
BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,
at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.
M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
Assignees.
P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

For Sale.
TEN SHARES
OF
Monongahela Bridge Stock
Inquire of the Printer.
July 18—tf

Political.

From the Greensburgh Gazette.

The features of Governor Hiester's administration, have been prudence, sound sense, strict adherence to the constitution, and economy. It would be amusing to hear a first magistrate, whom we know to possess sound understanding, incorruptible honesty, and unshaken firmness, abused as the most contemptible of mankind, were it not that such abuse is evidence of the deep malignity and gross depravity of human nature.

The entire disregard of truth in all the strictures on Gen. Hiester's administration, can arise only from disappointment at the rectitude of its course. The invention of its opponents has been put to the rack, to furnish materials for censure upon what really in the opinion of the community is uncensurable.

It has been given as a reason, why the legislative caucus, we have heard, rejected Mr. Bryan, that he was found electioneering for the office of Governor. We incline to think he was not on the spot at all. If so it is another proof of the inventive genius of the advocates of the caucus nomination of Mr. Shulze.

Is it not strange, to hear the same men abuse Gen. Hiester for want of mind and yet advocate the election of a man who had not sense enough to preach?

Is not republicanism in this state in more danger from bringing forward weak and incompetent men to high office, than from any other cause? Is there no risk from an inexperienced pilot? Are there no rocks or quicksands to avoid, that we are invited to embark a valuable cargo in a vessel under a sleepy helmsman?

Boys passing a grave-yard, talk loudest because they are frightened—so our patent folks make a loud noise, though we know them to be trembling, afraid of Mr. Gregg's success—they have already found out that in taking Mr. Shulze, they have the wrong sow by the ear.

Those that *talk* most in favor of Mr Shulze, are, we suspect, able to *do* least.

If every man is to be dubbed a Federalist because he opposes John Andrew Shulze, we may, I think, congratulate the federalists on a vast accession of members at the next election. In this matter the patent democrats, we suspect commit an egregious error. Can democratic principles depend on voting for Mr. Shulze? If so, democracy hangs upon a fragile twig.

"GLORIOUS NEWS!!"
"Huzza for Potter County."

The above is a flourish of Alderman Binns, who in staring capitals informs the public that Shulze will have *three-fourths of the votes of Potter county*. We had always entertained a better opinion of the geographical knowledge of his wig-ship, than to suppose him capable of such a gross imposition on the vanity of his party. By the census of 1820, it appears that the inhabitants of Potter, including men, women and children, white and black, Indian population and all, amount to the *astonishing force of one hundred and eighty-six*. Of this number *fifty* are taxables, and from *twenty* to *thirty* are entitled to vote. "*Glorious news—Huzza for Potter county!*"—*Commonwealth.*

Aliens. There has been much ado, in the prints that support Mr Shulze, to keep his head above water, not by an exposition of his merits, but by raising objections to the public conduct of Mr. Gregg. To show with what degree of propriety blame is thrown upon Mr Gregg, we shall select a case that is just now making some noise, and that the Beaver Argus has thought worth half a column of rebuke.

The case is this. Mr. Gregg as United States senator, voted against a motion to expunge the following section from an army bill:—"That every commissioned and staff officer to be appointed in virtue of this act, "shall be a citizen of the United States, or "some of the territories thereof."

Quoth the *Argus*, "Mr. Gregg designed by this vote to exclude aliens from even the lowest office in the army, which appears to be extremely impolitic and *contrary to the practice of all nations*."

Now that the *Argus* editor may learn on what kind of ground he stands respecting the *practice of all nations*, we refer him to the militia law of this state, passed in 1822, and for which Mr. Shulze voted through thick and thin. Section 21 of that militia law, contains these words—

"*Nor shall any person be a commissioned officer, who is not a Citizen of the United States.*"

It will hardly be contended that an office in the militia, is of as much responsibility as one in the regular army, and yet we find Mr. Shulze, who is a great favorite with the *Argus*, voting to prevent aliens holding commissions in the lowest office in the militia.

In the next Argus we expect to see Mr. Logan reading a lecture to his friend Mr Shulze, for this vote, as being "extremely impolitic, and contrary to the practice of all nations."—*Chronicle.*

It has been stated in the newspapers, ever since the 4th of July, that Mr. Shulze has resigned his seat in the Senate. *We do not believe that Mr. Shulze has done any such thing.—Ed.*

122

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1823.

ADDRESS,

To the Young Men of Allegheny, Butler and Beaver Counties.

Fellow Citizens,

ON behalf of a very numerous meeting of Young Men of this city, their committee address you, on the subject of the approaching election—a subject involving your best interests and dearest rights. Let us strive to divest ourselves of all party prejudices. Let us examine for ourselves, and follow truth, wherever it may lead.

ANDREW GREGG and JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, are the candidates for the office of Governor. They are both democratic republicans; both men of good private character. Their pretensions rest on their qualifications for the office, if their nominations have been equally fair, pure and republican.

It will be recollected that the democratic republican convention of 1820, composed of delegates chosen by the people, selected Lewistown as the place, and the 3d Thursday of May, as the time, for their future conventions to assemble. A Legislative Caucus, on their own authority, undertook to rescind this declaration of the popular will, and summoned a convention, partly of delegates and partly of legislators, to meet at Harrisburgh, on the 4th of March. Why, we ask, were the place, time, and mode of nomination, thus changed. The place—Is Harrisburgh more central or more accessible? No,—but the Legislature did not sit at Lewistown. The time—Are the roads or weather better in March, than in May? Could the distant delegates travel with more ease and safety? No—but the session of the Legislature would be over on the third Thursday of May, and they could not then fill vacancies in the convention from their own ranks! The people were told that if they did not send delegates, their representatives would supply their places. Kind souls! How anxious they were to have the western counties represented—by themselves! To the county of Mercer they were doubly kind. Not only their senator attended, but they picked up a traveller from Mercer in the streets of Harrisburgh, and dispensing with the idle formality of an election at home, by the magic virtue of a legislative commission, metamorphosed him into a delegate! And why not? Surely if the Legislature can constitute themselves delegates, they can elect substitutes. The Legislature dared not at once nominate a Governor. The people had claimed the exclusive power. In theory, the Legislature admit this. But in practice they deny it. They claim a share. They leave open a back door for their own admission. They must approbate either a convention of delegates or a legislative caucus, as the proper mode of nomination. This is neither—a delegate convention in name, a legislative caucus in reality. Need we again ask, for what purpose these changes in the character of the nomination were effected? The event answers—the nomination of a member of that Legislature, for Governor, John Andrew Shulze. Was this nomination fair? was it regular? was it republican?

The wise framers of the constitution of Pennsylvania made the Executive and Legislative branches of the government totally distinct from, and independant of, each other. The constitution vests the power of choosing a governor, not in the Legislature, but in the People. But the Legislature tell the People that they cannot be trusted with the nomination without their admission, without legislative influence, superintendance and control. This is a manifest breach of the constitution. It is the first step towards a permanent aristocracy—an usurpation of power by one branch of the government. Your forefathers fought for the establishment of republican principles. You need only vote for their continuance. By so doing you may avert a similar contest. For if the very principles of the government be overturned, who can foresee the issue? Contest, then, the first inch of ground, or one usurpation will follow another, until all the powers of the government are absorbed by one branch, and your Lawgivers become, at the same time, your Judges and your Governors. They may preserve the mere form. But if the Legislature can, by management, obtain the election of one of their body as Governor, they in fact, will appoint all the officers of the state, and secure their own re-election. Then they need no longer fear the audacious vetos of a Governor, or the constitutional scruples of a Judge. They will be the masters of the show, the wire drawers behind the curtain, at whose command the puppets move. Already their leaders on the floor of the house have proclaimed the Legislature *sovereign*—the aristocratic principle of the British parliament—the very language of the British law. They have denounced the Governor, for doing his duty, in the legislative hall, and nominated one of their own members as his successor, in their electoral chamber. Fellow-Citizens, will you surrender your rights? will you submit to the dictation of this self-constituted electoral college? are you prepared to carry into effect the edict of this *sovereign* Legislature?—A Legislature who have violated the constitution in its most essential provisions, who have libelled the Governor for not appropriating money contrary to law, disregarded the obligation of contracts, invaded the rights of conscience, violated charters, and set at nought the will of the people. No—You will tell them that they are your servants, not

[illegible] Having shown that the nomination of Mr. Shulze was irregular, anti-republican, and unconstitutional, we next scrutinize inquire into its fairness or purity. It is not for us to say by what compromise, by what bargains, promises or rewards, the popular will was set aside, Mr. Bryan jockeyed off the course, and the nomination of Mr. Shulze effected. The clouds of suspicion and distrust now envelop it. It is for the convention to dissipate them. George Bryan has partly raised the veil. He solemnly declares that the nomination was effected by misrepresentation and deception. He is answered by the imputation that he cannot write. He can at least make his mark on the managers of this political intrigue. The mark on the forehead of Cain—which the people regard with horror, indignation and disgust. George Bryan, the favorite of Pennsylvania is denounced. The sentence of excommunication has gone forth. The legislative edict of proscription has been fulminated against him from the legislative presses—those presses, which have been paid two prices for the public printing out of the public purse—those presses, which originated this conspiracy against the people. Their magic screws can in a moment twist the republican into an aristocrat, the men of the revolution into tories, and the Pittsburgh Blues into blue lights. Do you, too, fear being enrolled on the lists of proscription? Do you fear this moral Inquisition for the mental torture of political heretics? Do you fear being debarred all political communion with these orthodox republicans, unless you pin your faith on the decrees of the legislative Council? No—you are freemen—the sons of the men who obtained by their swords, the constitution you will uphold by your votes.

The delegates of the people, notwithstanding the legislative prohibition, met at Lewistown, in pursuance of the resolution of the convention of 1820, and nominated ANDREW GREGG. Here was a republican convention—All the delegates chosen by the people—uncontaminated by the presence, uninfluenced by the votes, of the Legislature. Here was no legislative interference or intrigue, no adjournment, no midnight caucus, no disgraceful compromise, no bargain and sale of offices and of votes. George Bryan having declined, at the very first ballot *Andrew Gregg* was almost unanimously nominated. On the republican purity of this nomination we might safely rest its success.

Such are the nominations. What are the qualifications of the candidates?

Before deciding on the respective merits of men who stand forward as competitors for high and responsible stations, their qualifications should be subjected to the most scrutinizing observation. While a delicate regard for personal feeling, and the decorum due from one man to another, should guard the sanctuary of domestic life against insult or intrusion, the intellectual competency and political professions of the individual who aspires to public eminence, are proper subjects for examination. Who, then, is John Andrew Shulze? What are his capacities—his principles—his actions? We do not call him an apostate from the cause of Deity, for having abandoned the holy profession which he once espoused. But we believe that he relinquished a sacred office, because his ambition was incompatible with the purity of its nature, or his ability inadequate to its honorable execution. Since the commencement of his political career, what proofs has he given of the talents and energy, which might have shed splendor upon his reputation, and advanced the prosperity of the state? We look, in vain, along the path which he has pursued, for any traces of his celebrity, or usefulness.—Few have yet presumed to ascribe to him any brilliancy of genius, or superiority of talent. His most devoted adherents restrict their encomiums upon his mental character, within moderate limits. He is said to be a gentleman of respectable capacity, unimpeachable reputation, and courteous deportment; and he is presented to a million of people, with no other pretensions to political pre-eminence, than these, which, although they may be sufficient to render him estimable in private society, can give neither distinction to official station, nor useful impulse to national energies.

He who is proposed as a candidate for the head of a government such as ours, ought to have passed a long and faithful probation in subordinate employments. He ought to be gifted with more than ordinary talents. He ought to have acquired sound experience, by the performance of all the duties incident to the offices which he may have filled. He ought to have an intimate knowledge of the constitution, whence he is to derive his power, and of the resources which he is to direct. Are these requisites, or any of them, possessed by Mr. Shulze? Distinguished by no vigor of intellect, or extent of information—without any of the enlarged and liberal views, which characterize the able statesman and enlightened patriot, he was not destined by nature to fill the distinguished station for which he has been nominated by his legislative adherents. Until his nomination for the office of governor, he was scarcely known beyond the limits of the county where he resides.—Before his election to the Legislature of the state, he had never filled any important political place. While a member of that body, he displayed no talents, which marked him out, as an object of general respect or approbation. But for his strange; unanticipated, and unmerited selection, by the convention at Harrisburgh, as a candidate for the office of Governor, he [illegible]

[illegible] In a free and an enlightened country, under a government whose constitution gives no exclusive privileges, but offers to all an opportunity of distinction in political life, the qualifications for office, instead of being hereditary, are personal. There is no identity in the words, although they may appear, to a superficial glance, synonymous. The inheritors of official dignity, although by nature devoid of wisdom, derive from the abundance of their ancestors' genius, an intellectual title to their posts of honor and of confidence. They are in legal phraseology, *ab initio*, philosophical statesmen. The citizen of a republican community deduces his claim to political station from a purer source. By birth, he is invested with all the vigor and ornament of mind that are required for the splendid career, which inclination or interest may prompt him to pursue. He can assert a perfect independence of stars and garters, parchment patents, and genealogical trees, and, relying on his own innate merit, aspire to the most elevated place, in the patronage of the people. Or, if by *mere accident*, he should be deficient in some of the qualities which are essential to public character, he can resort to the constitution, which declares all men to be free and equal, for the testimony of his ability. If that appeal should result unfavorably, he has yet a surer auxiliary in the policy of disinterested patriots, who pronounce him worthy of all political promotion, and to whose cause he has avowed unreserved adherence.

Genius is too treacherous and volatile a quality to be admired by the prudent politician, or entrusted with the care of his interests, although not always descendible by inheritance, it is too often bequeathed to its possessor, to be viewed with affection and confidence in a popular community. It is a speculative, visionary faculty, fit only for moon-stricken paragraphists, the cob-web brains of novelists, and the tinsel eloquence of anniversary declaimers. Your friends, therefore acted most discreetly, in excluding from the character of the individual whom they resolved to choose as the chief of the commonwealth all pretensions to such a romantic and dangerous trait. They sought a man of plain substantial sense, of practical usefulness who, despising the affectation of genius, would be content to plod his unambitious way in the path which they have marked out for him. They had heard too much of the unruly, headstrong eccentricity of those to whom the world attributes the gift of imagination, not to fear the influence of it, in the management of an administration, in which a proud independence of opinion should be chastened by salutary rebuke, and subjected to the dictation of wise and experienced counsellors. They were sensible of the erroneous belief, which is become too prevalent among us, that the first executive officer of Pennsylvania ought to be conspicuous for his talents, and they determined by an experiment, to demonstrate its fallacy.

The proof which was thus anxiously sought, has been furnished by your election. To the graces of a personal appearance and a suavity of address which would adorn a presidential levee, or a royal drawing room, they are contented, to add moderate talents, sound discrimination, and practical views. If they are asked for the evidence which establishes your claim to talents, they refer the inquirer to the preference which was given you, over so many distinguished competitors, for the office which you fill. This reference, which is intended to render the use of weaker argument unnecessary, sometimes fails to convince the obstinate incredulity of those who prefer *a priori*, reasoning to its logical opposite. Your friends then appeal to your long and faithful services in situations the fulfilment of which demands more than ordinary capacity. If they are required to show what celebrity you acquired in the performance of those services, or the benefits which were derived from them to the people, they say that you were too modest to display your abilities, and to court public admiration, by an ostentatious discharge of duty. For seventeen years you have had an opportunity of exhibiting to the people of one of the first states in the union the talents with which you are reasonably endowed. So, at least, the zealous advocates of your intellectual merit, have declared. The opportunity must have been tempting even to one of your unaspiring temperament; but you modestly resisted the temptation, and preferred a reputation for silent wisdom, to the precarious celebrity which officious loquacity may "gain without merit, and lose without a crime."

But it is not from nature, alone, that you derive the resources of your mind. You have enjoyed the advantages which are to be ascribed to a liberal education; have conversed with the philosophers of the time gone by, listened to the instructions of modern wisdom, and from them have drawn that exhaustless fund of learning for which you are so celebrated. Among the enlightened maxims of antiquity, which are so far superior to the equivocating sophisms, of modern philosophy, you found the lessons of prudence which have always influenced your political actions. From the school of the sage of Samos, you learned how to appreciate the benefits of taciturnity; to conceal from the prying gaze of popular curiosity, the mystic truths which are to be revealed but to a favored few; and the probationary silence which he enjoined, you have most reverently observed. Plato, too, taught you not to disclose to the vulgar, the sublime discoveries which are too difficult of attainment and of too sacred a nature, to be exposed to their observation.

Convinced of the truth of the maxim, "a little learning is a dangerous thing," you sought the profound depths of erudition, "where fathom line did never touch the ground," and where the obscurity occasioned by the absence of natural light, can be dispelled only by the illumination thrown from the gas lamp of artificial philosophy. The light [illegible] which you explored the "vast profound," may have conjectured issued from a dark lanthorn, which shed a dim and doubtful glare on the object of your research, while it cast no luminous splendor back upon yourself, but rendered you invisible even to the most acute perception.

A. Z.

From the Aurora.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

No. II.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—After having prepared the first part of my address, a letter from a gentleman at Harrisburgh actively engaged in the election of Mr Shulze, was shown to me by a gentleman of this place, also the friend of Mr Shulze. The writer states that his reason for prefering Mr. Shulze to Mr. Bryan was because the former is a German—notices the rumor of understanding between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Gregg, he to assist Mr Gregg into the chair of state, and then to become secretary of the commonwealth—that although he does not believe the story to be true, it is doing Mr Bryan much injury, and concludes by asking whether Mr. Bryan would answer a communication from the committee at Harrisburgh for conducting the election of Mr. Shulze, if such communication should be made to him. I state from recollection merely after but a single reading of the letter, but I believe the above is substantially correct.

The friends of Mr. Shulze are quite willing to publish my declaration that I will neither support Mr. Gregg nor accept an office from him, but are unwilling that I should add thereto my reasons for withholding my approbation from the nomination of Mr. Shulze. I promised to give my statement in my own hand writing over my own signature, thus making myself responsible for the same as it was intended as a justification of my conduct, and invited too by Mr. Shulze's own friends, I felt not a little surprised that the editors of democratic presses would incur so fearful a responsibility as that of refusing it a place in their papers—the democratic principles are founded upon truth—now I pledged myself for the truth of all I should say on the subject, and any person feeling themselves aggrieved and publickly denying any part of my views, are entitled to demand my authority and I am bound to give it.

Fellow Citizens. The examination into the conduct of our public agents is a fundamental right, and upon its faithful exercise depends the existence of our republican institutions in their native simplicity and purity—a resistance to examination and inquiry is at once an admission that there is something wrong, something that cannot stand exposure—but to resume my views:

Very soon after the last election a stir began, I was informed, amongst the politicians around the Franklin Gazette, for a change in the mode, time and place of nominating a candidate for Governor—the immense democratic majority returned to the legislature, set those politicians to work to accomplish by a convention of members what they knew they never could effect by a convention brought together and separated on the same day. It was necessary however, to give some reasons to induce the democratic party to acquiesce therein; the ingenuity of the authors of the plan afforded the following very *plausible* reasons therefor, that it would save expense, time, and trouble—that the members having been seleted for their wisdom and integrity, would form the best tribunal for determining a candidate to recommend to the party for governor. The authors of the scheme, while giving their views in the newspapers edited by Mr Norvell, Mowry and Hutter, were engaged in preparing the members for the important trust which was in due time to be confided to them.

Early in November a gentleman of high standing in the democratic ranks, residing in the interior of the state, informed me he had received several letters from one of the politicians in question, urging his influence in promoting their views. In December, say about the 5th, I was in Philadelphia, and told Mr. Norvell that I had heard of the intrigues going on in order to procure a change in the mode, time and place of nomination.

My sentiments, as to my name coming before the convention were well known to many of my friends, and known to be adverse thereto, as to my *personal* and family interests and views; Mr. Norvell was well acquainted with them.

The following occurrence took place between Mr Norvell and myself in his office about the 5th of December last, when I had gone on business:—"Mr. Bryan, (said Mr. Norvell.) I am glad to see you. I have prepared a paragraph for my paper respecting you, and not wishing to *commit* your interests, I intended to have called upon you on my way to Harrisburgh in a few days." I answered him, "I have heard of the intrigues going on to procure a change in the mode of nomination. I am advised to stand a candidate, and I am determined to stand; you need not show me any paragraph."

Mr Norvell went to Harrisburgh in three or four days thereafter, and the story of Binns' connexion with, and influence over me, was circulated amongst the members. I do not say that Mr Norvell carried it there, I merely mention the fact of its currency amongst the members immediately *after his arrival* at Harrisburgh, as communicated to me by some of the members themseves.

The little occurrence between Mr Norvell and me in his office, of itself is trifling; but, fellow citizens, examine it in its bearing on the subsequent scenes, and you will see in it a key to unfold the views of the friends of a legislative convention. The language of the paragraph, although neither you nor I saw it, stares us in the face:—"Mr. Bryan is not to be a candidate," thus making way for *our* friend: but as Mr. Bryan could not be induced to abandon the field, we will drive him therefrom—thence the origin of the cock and bull story of Binns' connexion with, and influence over me.

GEORGE BRYAN.

Lancaster, August 18, 1823.

H. W. Peterson, a German editor, who was a supporter of Mr Findlay's election and administration, now conducts a German paper at Harrisburgh, in favor of Mr. Gregg. He has given very cogent reasons for his preferring Mr Gregg, whom he considers as the fairly nominated democratic candidate.

E. J. ROBERTS,
D. S. WALKER,
JAMES ROSS, Jr.
WILLIAM STORY,
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JAMES ARTHURS, Jr.
LUKE FORTUNE.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 27, 1823.

122

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1823.

ADDRESS,

To the Young Men of Allegheny, Butler and Beaver Counties.

Fellow Citizens,

ON behalf of a very numerous meeting of Young Men of this city, their committee address you, on the subject of the approaching election—a subject involving your best interests and dearest rights. Let us strive to divest ourselves of all party prejudices. Let us examine for ourselves, and follow truth, wherever it may lead.

ANDREW GREGG and JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, are the candidates for the office of Governor. They are both democratic republicans; both men of good private character. Their pretensions rest on their qualifications for the office, if their nominations have been equally fair, pure and republican.

It will be recollected that the democratic republican convention of 1820, composed of delegates chosen by the people, selected Lewistown as the place, and the 3d Thursday of May, as the time, for their future conventions to assemble. A Legislative Caucus, on their own authority, undertook to rescind this declaration of the popular will, and summoned a convention, partly of delegates and partly of legislators, to meet at Harrisburgh, on the 4th of March. Why, we ask, were the place, time, and mode of nomination, thus changed. The place—Is Harrisburgh more central or more accessible? No,—but the Legislature did not sit at Lewistown. The time—Are the roads or weather better in March, than in May? Could the distant delegates travel with more ease and safety? No—but the session of the Legislature would be over on the third Thursday of May, and they could not then fill vacancies in the convention from their own ranks! The people were told that if they did not send delegates, their representatives would supply their places. Kind souls! How anxious they were to have the western counties represented—by themselves! To the county of Mercer they were doubly kind. Not only their senator attended, but they picked up a traveller from Mercer in the streets of Harrisburgh, and dispensing with the idle formality of an election at home, by the magic virtue of a legislative commission, metamorphosed him into a delegate! And why not? Surely if the Legislature can constitute themselves delegates, they can elect substitutes. The Legislature dared not at once nominate a Governor. The people had claimed the exclusive power. In theory, the Legislature admit this. But in practice they deny it. They claim a share. They leave open a back door for their own admission. They must approbate either a convention of delegates or a legislative caucus, as the proper mode of nomination. This is neither—a delegate convention in name, a legislative caucus in reality. Need we again ask, for what purpose these changes in the character of the nomination were effected? The event answers—the nomination of a member of that Legislature, for Governor, John Andrew Shulze. Was this nomination fair? was it regular? was it republican?

The wise framers of the constitution of Pennsylvania made the Executive and Legislative branches of the government totally distinct from, and independant of, each other. The constitution vests the power of choosing a governor, not in the Legislature, but in the People. But the Legislature tell the People that they cannot be trusted with the nomination without their admission, without legislative influence, superintendance and control. This is a manifest breach of the constitution. It is the first step towards a permanent aristocracy—an usurpation of power by one branch of the government. Your forefathers fought for the establishment of republican principles. You need only vote for their continuance. By so doing you may avert a similar contest. For if the very principles of the government be overturned, who can foresee the issue? Contest, then, the first inch of ground, or one usurpation will follow another, until all the powers of the government are absorbed by one branch, and your Lawgivers become, at the same time, your Judges and your Governors. They may preserve the mere form. But if the Legislature can, by management, obtain the election of one of their body as Governor, they in fact, will appoint all the officers of the state, and secure their own re-election. Then they need no longer fear the audacious vetos of a Governor, or the constitutional scruples of a Judge. They will be the masters of the show, the wire drawers behind the curtain, at whose command the puppets move. Already their leaders on the floor of the house have proclaimed the Legislature *sovereign*—the aristocratic principle of the British parliament—the very language of the British law. They have denounced the Governor, for doing his duty, in the legislative hall, and nominated one of their own members as his successor, in their electoral chamber. Fellow-Citizens, will you surrender your rights? will you submit to the dictation of this self-constituted electoral college? are you prepared to carry into effect the edict of this *sovereign* Legislature?—A Legislature who have violated the constitution in its most essential provisions, who have libelled the Governor for not appropriating money contrary to law, disregarded the obligation of contracts, invaded the rights of conscience, violated charters, and set at nought the will of the people. No—You will tell them that they are your servants, not your masters,—that they have become arrogant and unfaithful; that you will dismiss them, and reject the man of clay they have set up.

Having shown that the nomination of Mr. Shulze was irregular, anti-republican, and unconstitutional, we need scarcely inquire into its fairness or purity. It is not for us to say by what compromise, by what bargains, promises or rewards, the popular will was set aside, Mr. Bryan jockeyed off the course, and the nomination of Mr. Shulze effected. The clouds of suspicion and distrust now envelop it. It is for the convention to dissipate them. George Bryan has partly raised the veil. He solemnly declares that the nomination was effected by misrepresentation and deception. He is answered by the imputation that he cannot write. He can at least make his mark on the managers of this political intrigue. The mark on the forehead of Cain—which the people regard with horror, indignation and disgust. George Bryan, the favorite of Pennsylvania is denounced. The sentence of excommunication has gone forth. The legislative edict of proscription has been fulminated against him from the legislative presses—those presses, which have been paid two prices for the public printing out of the public purse—those presses, which originated this conspiracy against the people. Their magic screws can in a moment twist the republican into an aristocrat, the men of the revolution into tories, and the Pittsburgh Blues into blue lights. Do you, too, fear being enrolled on the lists of proscription? Do you fear this moral Inquisition for the mental torture of political heretics? Do you fear being debarred all political communion with these orthodox republicans, unless you pin your faith on the decrees of the legislative Council? No—you are freemen—the sons of the men who obtained by their swords, the constitution you will uphold by your votes.

The delegates of the people, notwithstanding the legislative prohibition, met at Lewistown, in pursuance of the resolution of the convention of 1820, and nominated ANDREW GREGG. Here was a republican convention—All the delegates chosen by the people—uncontaminated by the presence, uninfluenced by the votes, of the Legislature. Here was no legislative interference or intrigue, no adjournment, no midnight caucus, no disgraceful compromise, no bargain and sale of offices and of votes. George Bryan having declined, at the very first ballot *Andrew Gregg* was almost unanimously nominated. On the republican purity of this nomination we might safely rest its success.

Such are the nominations. What are the qualifications of the candidates?

Before deciding on the respective merits of men who stand forward as competitors for high and responsible stations, their qualifications should be subjected to the most scrutinizing observation. While a delicate regard for personal feeling, and the decorum due from one man to another, should guard the sanctuary of domestic life against insult or intrusion, the intellectual competency and political professions of the individual who aspires to public eminence, are proper subjects for examination. Who, then, is John Andrew Shulze? What are his capacities—his principles—his actions? We do not call him an apostate from the cause of Deity, for having abandoned the holy profession which he once espoused. But we believe that he relinquished a sacred office, because his ambition was incompatible with the purity of its nature, or his ability inadequate to its honorable execution. Since the commencement of his political career, what proofs has he given of the talents and energy, which might have shed splendor upon his reputation, and advanced the prosperity of the state? We look, in vain, along the path which he has pursued, for any traces of his celebrity, or usefulness.—Few have yet presumed to ascribe to him any brilliancy of genius, or superiority of talent. His most devoted adherents restrict their encomiums upon his mental character, within moderate limits. He is said to be a gentleman of respectable capacity, unimpeachable reputation, and courteous deportment; and he is presented to a million of people, with no other pretensions to political pre-eminence, than these, which, although they may be sufficient to render him estimable in private society, can give neither distinction to official station, nor useful impulse to national energies.

He who is proposed as a candidate for the head of a government such as ours, ought to have passed a long and faithful probation in subordinate employments. He ought to be gifted with more than ordinary talents. He ought to have acquired sound experience, by the performance of all the duties incident to the offices which he may have filled. He ought to have an intimate knowledge of the constitution, whence he is to derive his power, and of the resources which he is to direct. Are these requisites, or any of them, possessed by Mr. Shulze? Distinguished by no vigor of intellect, or extent of information—without any of the enlarged and liberal views, which characterize the able statesman and enlightened patriot, he was not destined by nature to fill the distinguished station for which he has been nominated by his legislative adherents. Until his nomination for the office of governor, he was scarcely known beyond the limits of the county where he resides.—Before his election to the Legislature of the state, he had never filled any important political place. While a member of that body, he displayed no talents, which marked him out, as an object of general respect or approbation. But for his strange, unanticipated, and unmerited selection, by the convention at Harrisburgh, as a candidate for the office of Governor, he would probably never have been known, except from the Aye and No which are recorded on the legislative journals, as memorials of his ignorance, or disregard of the constitution, and of his hostility to the rights of the people.

By his illegal and impolitic course, deliberately chosen, and pertinaciously adhered to, Mr. Shulze has shown either an entire ignorance of constitutional principles, or a contempt for the rights and welfare of his constituents.

In defiance of the paramount law of the land, and despising the conscientious objections, of a large and valuable portion of society, he advocated the supremacy of military over civil authority, and the enaction of a law which gave to a court martial summary and final jurisdiction over the property and person of the citizen.

He voted against affording aid to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and against an appropriation for the improvement of the Susquehanna river; thus opposing the judicious system for facilitating internal communication, which the policy of the most powerful nations have recognized, and the experience of our own country so much approved.

He disregarded the good faith and solemn promises which the state had pledged, by supporting a bill for the violation of the charter granted to the Union Canal Company.

He concurred in the censure, attempted to be thrown upon Governor Hiester, for refusing to disburse money from the public treasury, without authority of law.

He gave his vote in favor of the unjust and partial bill, which was intended to deprive 28,000 persons of the right of representation in the national councils, and, by the junction of remote parts of counties into election districts, to subserve purposes adverse to the principles of republican government.

He disapproved, publicly, the conduct of the governor, in returning this bill without his signature, although that officer is constitutionally vested with a right to ratify or reject every bill presented to him.

Who is *Andrew Gregg?* He is one who has long been known, and known with honor, to the people of his native state.—His name has been familiar in the mouths of those, who have watched, with undiverted attention, the development of our political destinies. Enjoying, in private society, the esteem of his neighbors and friends, and a character unsullied by the breath of calumny, he has passed a long and an active life in the practice of every virtue which can adorn the social or domestic circle. Frequently elected to honorable offices, he has invariably filled them with fidelity and ability, and acquired, by his patriotic conduct, the unqualified approbation of his constituents. He was, for many years, a representative in the Congress of the Union. He was, for six years, a member of the national Senate, and was twice chosen the president of that illustrious body. While he remained in Congress, no whisper of censure was heard against the integrity of his personal or his official character. It is only since he has been selected as the rival candidate of the gentleman, who is supported by so many, assuming to themselves the praise of exclusive political purity, that the malevolence of party has dared to impugn the sincerity of his republican professions, and the integrity of his public career. He was charged with having voted against the late war. It has been shown by the Journals of the Senate that he voted for the war. He is said to have betrayed the honor and interest of his country, by voting for an appropriation to carry into effect the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay, with the government of Great Britain. That accusation has been triumphantly repelled. The treaty had been entered into by an honest and able diplomatist, sanctioned by the general senate, approved and ratified by the man whom modern history calls the most illustrious in action, the most venerable in character, and the most pure in virtue, of all the great and good whose names and deeds she has registered on her page. To have withheld the appropriation required for its execution, would have been to despise the most solemn engagements, to taunt the sufferings of the border settlers, who coul I have been saved from the knife and tomahawk of the savage, only by carrying this treaty into effect.

Fellow Citizens, upwards of two hundred of your brethren have unanimously instructed us to say, that they are ready to confide the protection of their political interests only to the man whose wisdom to discern, and willingness to appreciate them, are not yet to be shown by philosophical experiment, but are attested by fact, and recorded by history. Such a man they think Andrew Gregg. To him therefore they are pledged by gratitude for his past services, and confident anticipation of those which his election would secure, to give their cheerful undivided suffrage.

Let the watchword be Gregg and the Constitution, and the Republic will be safe, the People triumphant.

E. J. ROBERTS,
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Pittsburgh, Aug. 27, 1823.

H W. Peerson, a German editor, who was a supporter of Mr Findlay's election and administration, now conducts a German paper at Harrisburgh, in favor of Mr. Gregg. He has given very cogent reasons for his preferring Mr Gregg whom he considers as the fairly nominated democratic candidate.

From the GAZETTE.

To his Excellency John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.

IN a free and an enlightened country, under a government whose constitution gives no exclusive privilege, but offers to all an opportunity of distinction in political life, the qualifications for office, instead of being hereditary, are connate. There is no identity in the words, although they may appear, to a superficial glance, synonymous. The inheritors of official dignity, although by nature devoid of wisdom, derive from the abundance of their ancestors' genius, an intellectual title to their posts of honor and of confidence. They are in legal phraseology, *ab initio*, philosophical statesmen. The citizen of a republican community deduces his claim to political station from a purer source. By birth, he is invested with all the vigor and ornament of mind that are required for the splendid career, which inclination or interest may prompt him to pursue. He can assert a perfect independence of stars and garters, parchment patents, and genealogical trees, and, relying on his own innate merit, aspire to the most elevated place in the patronage of the people. Or, if by *mere accident*, he should be deficient in some of the qualities which are essential to public character, he can resort to the constitution, which declares all men to be free and equal, for the testimony of his ability. If that appeal should result unfavorably, he has yet a surer auxiliary in the policy of disinterested patriots, who pronounce him worthy of all political promotion, and to whose cause he has avowed unreserved adherence.

Genius is too treacherous and volatile a quality to be admired by the prudent politician, or entrusted with the care of his interests, although not always descendible by inheritance, it is too often bequeathed to its possessor, to be viewed with affection and confidence in a popular community. It is a speculative, visionary faculty, fit only for moon-stricken paragraphists, the cob-web brains of novelists, and the tinsel eloquence of anniversary declaimers. Your friends, therefore acted most discreetly, in excluding from the character of the individual whom they resolved to choose as the chief of the commonwealth all pretensions to such a romantic and dangerous trait. They sought a man of plain substantial sense, of practical usefulness who, despising the affectation of genius, would be content to plod his unambitious way in the path which they have marked out for him. They had heard too much of the unruly headstrong eccentricity of those to whom the world attributes the gift of imagination, not to fear the influence of it, in the management of an administration, in which a proud independence of opinion should be chastened by salutary rebuke, and subjected to the dictation of wise and experienced counsellors. They were sensible of the erroneous belief, which is become too prevalent among us, that the first executive officer of Pennsylvania ought to be conspicuous for his talents, and they determined by an experiment, to demonstrate its fallacy.

The proof which was thus anxiously sought, has been furnished by your election. To the graces of a personal appearance and a suavity of address which would adorn a presidential levee, or a royal drawing room, they are contented, to add moderate talents, sound discrimination, and practical views. If they are asked for the evidence which establishes your claim to talents, they refer the inquirer to the preference which was given you, over so many distinguished competitors, for the office which you fill. This reference, which is intended to render the use of weaker argument unnecessary, sometimes fails to convince the obstinate incredulity of those who prefer *a priori* reasoning to its logical opposite. Your friends then appeal to your long and faithful services in situations, the fulfilment of which demands more than ordinary capacity. If they are required to show what celebrity you acquired in the performance of those services, or the benefits which were derived from them to the people, they say that you were too modest to display your abilities, and to court public admiration, by an ostentatious discharge of duty. For seventeen years you have had an opportunity of exhibiting to the people of one of the first states in the union the talents with which you are reasonably endowed. So, at least, the zealous advocates of your intellectual merit, have declared. The opportunity must have been tempting even to one of your unaspiring temperament; but you modestly resisted the temptation, and preferred a reputation for silent wisdom, to the precarious celebrity which officious loquacity may "gain without merit, and lose without a crime."

But it is not from nature, alone, that you derive the resources of your mind. You have enjoyed the advantages which are to be ascribed to a liberal education; have conversed with the philosophers of the time gone by, listened to the instructions of modern wisdom, and from them have drawn that exhaustless fund of learning for which you are so celebrated. Among the enlightened maxims of antiquity, which are so far superior to the equivocating sophisms, of modern philosophy, you found the lessons of prudence which have always influenced your political actions. From the school of the sage of Samos, you learned how to appreciate the benefits of taciturnity; to conceal from the prying gaze of popular curiosity, the mystic truths which are to be revealed but to a favored few; and the probationary silence which he enjoined, you have most reverently observed. Plato, too, taught you not to disclose to the vulgar, the sublime discoveries which are too difficult of attainment and of too sacred a nature, to be exposed to their observation.

Convinced of the truth of the maxim, "a little learning is a dangerous thing," you sought the profound depths of erudition, "where fathom line did never touch the ground," and where the obscurity occasioned by the absence of natural light, can be dispelled only by the illumination thrown from the gas lamp of artificial philosophy. The light with which you explored the "vast profounds" many have conjectured issued from a dark lanthorn, which shed a dim and doubtful glare on the object of your research, while it cast no luminous splendor back upon yourself, but rendered you invisible even to the most acute perception.

A. Z.

From the Aurora.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

No. II.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—After having prepared the first part of my address, a letter from a gentleman at Harrisburgh actively engaged in the election of Mr Shulze, was shown to me by a gentleman of this place, also the friend of Mr Shulze. The writer states that his reason for prefering Mr. Shulze to Mr. Bryan was because the former is a German—notices the rumor of understanding between Mr Bryan and Mr Gregg, he to assist Mr Gregg into the chair of state, and then to become secretary of the commonwealth—that although he does not believe the story to be true, it is doing Mr Bryan much injury, and concludes by asking whether Mr. Bryan would answer a communication from the committee at Harrisburgh for conducting the election of Mr. Shulze, if such communication should be made to him. I state from recollection merely after but a single reading of the letter, but I believe the above is substantially correct.

The friends of Mr. Shulze are quite willing to publish my declaration that I will neither support Mr. Gregg nor accept an office from him, but are unwilling that I should add thereto my reasons for withholding my approbation from the nomination of Mr Shulze. I promised to give my statement in my own hand writing over my own signature, thus making myself responsible for the same as it was intended as a justification of my conduct, and invited too by Mr. Shulze's own friends, I felt not a little surprised that the editors of democratic presses would incur so fearful a responsibility as that of refusing it a place in their papers—the democratic principles are founded upon truth—now I pledged myself for the truth of all I should say on the subject, and any person feeling themselves aggrieved and publickly denying any part of my views, are entitled to demand my authority and I am bound to give it.

Fellow Citizens. The examination into the conduct of our public agents is a fundamental right, and upon its faithful exercise depends the existence of our republican institutions in their native simplicity and purity—a resistance to examination and inquiry is at once an admission that there is something wrong, something that cannot stand exposure—but to resume my views:

Very soon after the last election a stir began, I was informed, amongst the politicians around the Franklin Gazette, for a change in the mode, time and place of nominating a candidate for Governor—the immense democratic majority returned to the legislature, set those politicians to work to accomplish by a convention of members what they knew they never could effect by a convention brought together and separated on the same day. It was necessary however, to give some reasons to induce the democratic party to acquiesce therein; the ingenuity of the authors of the plan afforded the following very *plausible* reasons therefor—that it would save expense, time, and trouble—that the members having been seleted for their wisdom and integrity, would form the best tribunal for determining a candidate to recommend to the party for governor. The authors of the scheme, while giving their views in the newspapers edited by Mr Norvell, Mowry and Hutter, were engaged in preparing the members for the important trust which was in due time to be confided to them.

Early in November a gentleman of high standing in the democratic ranks, residing in the interior of the state, informed me he had received several letters from one of the politicians in question, urging his influence in promoting their views. In December, say about the 5th, I was in Philadelphia, and told Mr. Norvell that I had heard of the intrigues going on in order to procure a change in the mode, time and place of nomination.

My sentiments, as to my name coming before the convention were well known to many of my friends, and known to be adverse thereto, as to my *personal* and family interests and views; Mr. Norvell was well acquainted with them.

The following occurrence took place between Mr Norvell and myself in his office about the 5th of December last, where I had gone on business:—"Mr. Bryan, (said Mr. Norvell,) I am glad to see you. I have prepared a paragraph for my paper respecting you, and not wishing to *commit* your interests, I intended to have called upon you on my way to Harrisburgh in a few days." I answered him, "I have heard of the intrigues going on to procure a change in the mode of nomination. I am advised to stand a candidate, and I am determined to stand; you need not show me any paragraph."

Mr Norvell went to Harrisburgh in three or four days thereafter, and the story of Binns' connexion with, and influence over me, was circulated amonst the members. I do not say that Mr Norvell carried it there, I merely mention the fact of its currency amongst the members immediately *after his arrival* at Harrisburgh, as communicated to me by some of the members themseves.

The little occurrence between Mr Norvell and me in his office, of itself is trifling; but, fellow citizens, examine it in its bearing on the subsequent scenes, and you will see in it a key to unfold the views of the friends of a legislative convention. The language of the paragraph, although neither you nor I saw it, stares us in the face:—"Mr. Bryan is not to be a candidate," thus making way for our friend: but as Mr. Bryan could not be induced to abandon the field, we will drive him therefrom—thence the origin of the cock and bull story of Binns' connexion with, and influence over me.

GEORGE BRYAN.

Lancaster, August 18, 1823.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A German," in answer to the Statesman, and in support of Muhlenberg's statement, came too late to be inserted this week.

HEALTH OF PITTSBURGH.

We have been surprised to hear that reports are abroad, representing this city as being in an unusual degree unhealthy. The existence of these reports was first intimated to us on Saturday last, and has been fully confirmed by a note subsequently received from John Way, Esq residing on the Beaver Road, who states that "ever since Capt. Johnston encamped near Irwin's Rope-Walk, reports of sickness in Pittsburgh have been in circulation, and continue to increase. So great is the alarm to the westward, that many travellers have been advised not to pass thro' the city. The disease is represented to have been brought up from New Orleans in a steam boat; the citizens are said to be dying by dozens daily, of of yellow fever, black vomit, &c and one half of the inhabitants to have moved out in tents! There have been more than twenty such reports from the state of Ohio within the last and present month, and the tents seem to be a confirmation. All agree that there are a number of tents out." He says he has done all he could to counteract these reports, "but the matter has become so serious that it ought to be placed in its proper light in the newspapers."

We are at a loss to conjecture what could have given rise to this injurious rumor Except the encampment out, for a short time, of the single family of Capt. Johnston, on account of a sick child, no circumstance has occurred that could afford the least foundation for any part of it. No contagious disease has been introduced from abroad; not a single case of malignant fever has existed in town, during the spring or summer; nor is there, at this moment, a single family encamped out to avoid sickness: in short, we are assured by respectable physicians, that since 1816, no summer has passed in which Pittsburgh was more exempt from disease than the present.

We observe that reports have been in circulation of the existence of yellow fever, &c. in Wheeling and Cincinnati. The papers of those places assure the public these reports are unfounded.

AN IMPOSTOR.

An imposition of rather a singular character, has practised in this city, during the last spring The circumstances are these:

About the 1st of April last, a young man came to Peter Stewart, of this city, and represented himself to be his younger brother, *James*, from Wayne township, Belmont county, Ohio, whom he had not seen since he was a lad. Peter immediately received him into his family; treated him with the kindness and attention becoming so near a relation; and went about the town in quest of work for him. In this search, at one of the lumber yards, he met with an accident by which one of his legs was broken, in consequence of which he has been confined to the house for most of the summer. "*James*," after working for a week or two, took sick, and lay several weeks, during which time he was nursed in the family of Peter, and attended by his physician. Soon after his recovery he decamped, saying he would return immediately with money to pay the physician's bill and other expenses.—As he did not return at the time stated, Peter wrote to his father, in Ohio, complaining of the manner in which James had treated him. His surprise may be imagined, when, last week, another young man presented himself as his brother James. This latter turns out to be, in fact, the true brother, who came up in consequence of the letter to his father. It appears that James, the *pretender*, is a near neighbor to the father, known by the name of *Isaac Davis*; and that he took the above *friendly* method to find free quarters during his visit to this city. The great hardship is, that he is not worth any thing; and Mr. Stewart, who depends on his daily labor for a livelihood, is, in addition to his suffering and loss of time on his account, left liable to the payment of his bill for medicine, &c. without hope of redress

What ought, or rather, what can be done, with a villain of this kind? We hope, at least, that the printers of his neighborhood will do him the justice to notice this article, that his "works may follow him."

Last week we had our patent folks in the finest humor imaginable. They were exceedingly well pleased, it appeared, at the result of the county meeting at Turtle Creek. It was held sufficiently far off—almost in Westmoreland county. The ticket they thought sufficiently federal—no "deception" in it—and almost every candidate an office-holder. Altogether it suited them exactly: the contest would now be between the office-holders and the people, &c. We [illegible]ly believe the words "deception" and "[illegible]" didn't occur in their paper of that week above a dozen of times.

But, it seems, they hallooed before they were out of the bushes. This week their tone is quite changed. There is no keeping them in good humor for a fortnight at a time. The Young Men's meeting has quite destroyed their complacency This, it appears, was held too near home: the young men of the city didn't hold their meeting in the country! and still worse, in place of two office-holders, who declined a poll, they nominated two plain untitled citizens, one of whom is a *farmer*, and the other *was*, O horrible! a *democrat*, and may take some democratic votes!

To hide their chagrin they affect to have discovered an excellent *joke*, in what they modestly call an attempt to "foist old Findlay," who had been taken up at Turtle Creek. The attempt made, was to nominate an assembly ticket. "To foist" means "to insert by forgery," and if any parts be guilty of 'foisting' it is the patent folks themselves, for they *falsely* assert that it was "agreed to publish the proceedings as though Mr Stevenson were taken up,"—an excellent patent joke truly!

What astonishes us is the penetration and sagacity displayed by our patent opponents. The notice for the Young Men's meeting was published in the papers a week before the meeting at Turtle Creek; but our patent folks have since discovered that it was got up *in consequence* of dissatisfaction at the Turtle Creek ticket, just as they expected!"

The return of "the party" to the caucus system, has been aptly likened, by one of its own members, to the "return of the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire."

"The party," after Binns' desertion, was swept and garnished. It left the caucus, and was washed. But since its return to the caucus, and since Binns, like the unclean spirit, has returned into its bosom, taking with him other spirits, as bad as himself, what may be supposed to be its present condition? Verily, the last state of that party is worse than the first!

It is but a few short months since Mr. Bryan was the idol of patent democracy; and John Binns the object of its utmost aversion. Now John Binns stands at the head of the party, and directs the fulminations of its wrath against Mr. Bryan! A proof this, of the blindness of party, and the danger of trusting to its decisions. What has Mr. Bryan done to call down upon him the censure of party leaders? He has exposed their intrigues. What has John Binns done to procure exemption from their censure, and restoration to their favor? He has cloaked and defended their intrigues. *But the people are neither blind, nor deaf, nor insensible to their own rights and interests.*

"*All the talents.*"—Talents and wisdom, as well as decency and true politics, appear to be held by *patent* right. The "editor" of the Statesman has pronounced Mr. Bryan's letter, "a budget of nonsense!"

Patent Letter Writing.—Adams county, it is certain, judging from its former votes, and its present proceedings, will give to Mr. Gregg a majority of from 12 to 1500. To encourage the friends of Mr. Shulze in Philadelphia, John P. Helfenstein, a noted leader of the patent party, lately wrote to the editor of the Columbian Observer, that "Adams county would go near a balance, and some thought Shulze would have a majority." He spoke of this letter in another to a friend in Adams, and said he wrote it, *thinking it would have an influence on the election!!* This shows the means resorted to, in order to keep up the hopes of *the party.*

For the Gazette.

By private letters it appears that the Shulzeites in Berks and Northampton, expect no gain of votes there, but look with great anxiety to the western counties: we can assure our eastern opponents that their brethren in the west expect no increase here, but look with great anxiety to the eastern counties.

Two bad guesses—The eastern Shulzeites *guess* that Shulze will have a great increase of votes in the west—and the western Shulzeites *guess* that he will have a great increase to the east. Now, I am sure, that this mode of calculating and depending most on those parts, with which they are respectively least acquainted, shows that they have a desperate game to play, and it also shows that it is easier to give *two bad guesses* than

ONE VOTE.

IMPOSITION.

The public are particularly cautioned against the attempts of some *Lake* gentry, to impose DIRT, on the unsuspecting, for the real PEARL-ASH. An *Impostor*, lately tried his talents, to impose the impure for the pure, on one of our merchants in Diamond-Alley, and but for the timely interference of a gentleman who was a good judge of the article, a serious fraud would have been practised. It is respectfully suggested to our Councils, to alter the law, regulating the trade in the article of Pearl ash, in such way as to afford greater security to purchasers. These hints are given for the good of the community, and it is hoped they will be attended to.

The impostor is well known, and he is warned to practise honesty in future, and avoid *exposition.*

AN EYE WITNESS.

The Forged Letter.

All the printers who support Mr. Shulze, have inserted a letter, which they assert to have been written by Mr. Gregg, on the 20th of June, 1812, to a Peace committee of Carlisle, deprecating the declaration of war, and disavowing any participation in that measure.—This letter, as we have already stated, furnishes of itself sufficient evidence of its not having been written by Mr. Gregg, who was a member of the Senate, and voted for the war, with the majority, and consequently would not write as a member of the minority and of the lower house, and throw discredit upon his own vote. No other contradiction of this forgery would have been deemed necessary, had not the editor of the Huntingdon *Advocate* republished the letter with Mr. Gregg's name attached to it, and stated that "The peace party to "whom the letter was addressed, consisted of "James Duncan, Andrew Carothers, Jacob "Cart, and Joseph Shrom." Thus appealed to, the gentlemen named have come out, under their proper signatures, with the following satisfactory certificate. It is appended to a copy of the letter.

"Our testimony being referred to by the Editor of the "Advocate," we do explicitly declare and certify, that neither the above letter, nor any other of the same nature, was ever received by us, individually or collectively from the said Andrew Gregg, and that no correspondence ever took place between us, or any of us, and Mr Gregg, at any time during the period he was a member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate of the United States, or since, on the subject of the late war, or on any subject whatever relating to national policy or political concerns.

ANDREW CAROTHERS,
JOSEPH SHROM,
JACOB CART, Sr.
JAMES DUNCAN.

Carlisle, August 6th, 1823.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES.

From the Huntingdon Gazette.

"I wish you would ask the question for two or three weeks in your paper: Did Andrew Gregg ever shoulder a musket in the Revolution, and if so, at what time and at what place? If he did, take my word I will vote for him if he was out even for one day in the glorious cause If not, I will vote for J. Andrew Shulze."

The above is the concluding paragraph of an article which appeared in the "Advocate," of this place, over the signature of a "76er," a few weeks since. The invitation it contained induced a gentleman to address a letter to Mr. *David Nicholson*, whose answer is subjoined. As Mr. Nicholson is well known to the author of the publication in the *Advocate*, as a man of the strictest veracity, we hope he will be satisfied with the information given, and like an honest fellow support the election of Mr. Gregg.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. David Nicholson, to a friend, dated Spruce-Creek, Huntingdon county, August 11th, 1823.

"Your's of the 5th inst. is just received, in which you request me to state what knowledge I have had of *Andrew Gregg, Esq.* one of the present candidates for Governor of the commonwealth, at an early day: In answer, with great pleasure I can state, that I was living in the town of Newark, in the state of Delaware, when Mr Gregg came there for the purpose of completing his education at the Academy in said town of Newark, then under the charge of the Rev. Mr. M'Dowel and the Rev. Mr. Reed. I was then well acquainted with Mr. Gregg, being at that time both boys, I was likewise acquainted with most of the students then at the Academy, the greater number of whom I can yet name. Gen. John Bratton, of Mifflin county, was a student at the same time. At that time Mr. Gregg being a minor and a student, could not be enrolled in the Militia, but it is within my knowledge that weekly on Saturday afternoon, his attendance not being required at the Academy, he volunteered and exercised with the militia then under the command of Capt. Walter Carson. When the two first British ships, the Roebuck, of 64 guns commanded by Capt. Hammon, and Liverpool, her tender, came up the Delaware and came to anchor opposite Wilmington, it was supposed they intended to land and destroy or lay waste the adjoining country; the Militia were called out in order to protect the neighborhood; Mr. Gregg having before this time finished his education; and having been appointed an Usher in the Academy, quit his duty as Usher, volunteered his services and marched with the Militia, in Capt. Walter Carson's company, and remained with said company doing duty as a Militiaman until the Roe Gallies and floating batteries came down from Philadelphia and drove the two British vessels down the river Mr. Gregg then returned with the militia company with which he had enrolled himself, to Newark, where the company was dismissed; he then resumed his business as Usher in the Academy and remained in that situation, although regularly every Saturday afternoon, volunteering and mustering with the Militia until the British troops landed at Turkey Point, in the Chesapeake, near the head of Elk, the Academy was then broke up, and the town of Newark was entirely deserted. Mr. Gregg then sent to his home by some safe route, his trunk, containing his best clothing and books, and actually volunteered his services in the Militia, and actually marched under Capt. Walter Carson, to the head of Elk; the next place I saw him was at New Brunswick, in the state of New Jersey; he was then under arms with his musket, knapsack, blanket, &c. I being in the standing army and he in the militia, had only time to ask him how he was; from that time I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Gregg until about twenty-five years ago, I came to reside in Pennsvalley, I there found Mr. Gregg on his own farm; from that time to this I have been well acquainted with him, and could if it were deemed necessary testify to his character, as being a man of strict integrity, a good neighbor, and a man who hath the good of his country as much at heart as any man living. As to Mr. Gregg's age, I can say that we were when at Newark both boys; Mr Gregg was a little older than me, perhaps two years. I was sixty-three years in March last; I believe and indeed know Mr. Gregg cannot be more than sixty-five or sixty-six. Yours, &c.

DAVID NICHOLSON.

Abner Lacock has written a letter to Andrew Stewart, which we see published in the Uniontown, Fayette county, newspaper. This letter says, that Mr. Gregg, endeavored to prevent the declaration of war, and "*when war was declared, to make it disastrous and ruinous.*" In reply to this, it is barely necessary to observe, that the Journals of the Senate of the United States testify to the falsehood of Mr. Lacock's assertion.

And who is this great *war* man, Abner Lacock? Why, gentle reader, it is the same that entered with so much good will into the persecution of *General Andrew Jackson*, for his vigorous measures in expelling the British from our soil, and chastising the Seminole Indians. The Abner Lacock who now affects so much sensibility about the glory of the American Arms is the same that labored to dim that glory, and to blast the character of the nation by *blasting the character of the HERO OF NEW-ORLEANS!*

The bitterness of spirit evinced by Lacock toward General Jackson, when the warrior closed his military career, and the bitterness of spirit in which Andrew Gregg is calumniated, when a candidate for Governor, spring from the same source, to wit, the apprehension of their standing in the way of Mr. Crawford's elevation to the Presidency. The persecution of Jackson was entered upon to prevent his being a candidate for the Presidency; Gregg is reviled because he is the friend of Jackson, and because on his being elected Governor, every hope of caucussing or intriguing Crawford into the Presidency would vanish

[*Harrisb. Chron.*

Simon Snyder. It is a little more than a brief week since Alderman Binns declared that "*all* the public men, who were the personal and political friends of Mr. Snyder," were also the supporters of Mr. Shulze.

We know of a certainty, that *Nathaniel B Boileau, George Bryan, John Cochran*, and *Richard T. Leech*, who held the State Offices, at the seat of government, under Governor Snyder; who enjoyed his most entire confidence, and were his personal and political friends and advisers, are ALL *opposed* to the nomination of Mr. Shulze.

Yet Alderman Binns is the *Oracle* of the Shulze party: whatever he says they repeat, and would have the people to believe.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

The new Democrats have a gift very different from any thing possessed by those "*o' lang syne.*" A member of the Harrisburgh Convention by a dash of his pen, *on a sudden impulse*, bestowed *talents* upon John Andrew Shulze; whereas in his closet, meditating upon the merits of that reverend gentleman, this merit had never entered his head.

So, likewise, when seriously reflecting upon the merits of Mr Bryan, a full moiety of the presses styled Democratic discovered in that gentleman *all* the qualities that ought to centre in the Chief Magistrate of a commonwealth: and the rest did not deny him a vigorous intellect and great experience in public business,—to be a vigilant, faithful and capable public officer, of unbending integrity, and stern democratic principles. *On a sudden impulse*, however, and by a single dash of the pen, these *new democrats* have converted George Bryan into a feeble, selfish, unprincipled old man!

So that these new democrats are a powerful *order* of men, exerting a supremacy over mind and matter, hitherto supposed to be denied to poor mortals.—*Ib.*

WHO IS THE LIAR?

John Binns says Mr. Gregg hates the Irish.

George Sweeny says, Mr Gregg's father was a shoemaker in Ireland, then a gauger, and a great persecutor of the Catholics.

Stephen Simpson says, Mr. Gregg was educated in Dublin for a Presbyterian clergyman.

The Carlisle Gazette of the 12th instant, says, "A gentleman bet a cost the other day with another, that Mr. Shulze would have a majority of 200 in the township of North Middletown. *Let it be borne in mind, that this is the township in which Mr Gregg was BORN and RAISED, and in which some of his old friends now reside.*"

We leave the solution of the question that heads this paragraph to the reader; and shall close it with another—

When the Shulze papers lie so egregiously about the place of Mr Gregg's birth, is it to be presumed that they speak the truth with regard to his public conduct? *Ib.*

From the Aurora.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. III.

Fellow Citizens—I had intended when I closed the second part of this address, to have proceeded in my views by exhibiting several other circumstances, all, however, tending to the same fact, viz.—The unfairness of the nomination at Harrisburgh; but as my only object is to repel the foul slander of a coalition with the federalists, or the basest of all considerations—interest; and to offer the reasons for withholding my assent from the nomination of Mr. Shulze, I shall rest satisfied with what I have given I desire not unnecessarily to conflict with the feelings of those of my political brethren, knowing those things, who never deem it their duty to support that nomination on the ground of sustaining the democratic ascendency—that ascendency, however, to be permanent, vigorous and salutary, must be bottomed on democratic principles; those principles are purely moral, and cannot be associated with intrigue and deception without danger.

I embrace the present occasion to perform a much more pleasing duty, fellow citizens, than that I have just discharged—for the very general manifestation of confidence and esteem that attend me in my official course, and what followed me in my retirement from public life, I feel grateful—it will be to me a source of the purest satisfaction for the remainder of my life, that my services have met the approbation of my fellow citizens.

With the greatest respect,
Fellow Citizens,
I am your friend and humble s't.
GEO. BRYAN.

Lancaster, Aug. 16, 1823.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

GOVERNOR.
ANDREW GREGG.

SENATOR.
JOHN GILMORE, of Butler.

ASSEMBLY.
JOHN SCULL,
JOHN FINDLAY,
HARMAR DENNY.

COMMISSIONERS.
THOMAS BAIRD, Sr.
HERVY H. PETERSON, (for 1 year.)
WILLIAM ARTHURS, (for do.)

AUDITOR.
JOHN STONER.

Extraordinary Concerts.

MR. LEWIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that his next

CONCERT,

with his five children, will be on SATURDAY EVENING, the 30th inst at Mr. Denniston's Ball Room There will also be a Concert on MONDAY EVENING, the 1st of September.

☞ TICKETS of admission, at 50 cents, to be had at the Bar, and at Mr. Darlington's Hotel.—Children half price. Doors to be open at 7 o'clock, and Concerts to begin at ½ past 7 precisely. Aug. 29,—1t.

WM. M'KNIGHT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, at his Store in Market st.
A large assortment of

Fancy Fall, and Winter
GOODS,

ALSO
An assortment of
Carpeting and Hearth-Rugs,
AND
A large assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Stuff and Morocco
SHOES & BOOTS,
Children's Shoes, of all kinds.

All of which have been purchased on the best terms, and will be sold very low.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 29—4t

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, by himself, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale at very low prices by the package or piece only.

His stock comprises a very general assortment of

British, French and India
DRY GOODS,

Of the most recent importations, besides a great variety of
Domestic Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn, Straw Bonnets, &c.
August 29, 1823.—4

THE SCHOOL,

NEAR the corner of Fourth and Wood sts. will be again opened on the first of September next, and attended to by

Mrs Basham.

Terms &c. &c. may be known by applying at the School, or to the
REV. CHARLES M'GUIRE,
REV. E. P. SWIFT,
WALTER FORWARD, ESQ.
ALEXANDER M'CLURG, ESQ.
Aug. 29.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK SALES.

On Wednesday evening, the 10th September,
At early candle-light,
AT THE WOOD STREET AUCTION ROOM
Will be sold an extensive collection of
BOOKS,
In the various departments of literature;
WITH A VARIETY OF
Maps, Prints, Fancy Articles, &c.
Terms at sale.
Oliver & Dunlap,
Auctioneers.
Aug. 29—2t.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.
August 29—tf.

University of the State of New-York.

College of Physicians & Surgeons.

City of New-York, May 6th, 1823.

THE College of Physicians and Surgeons will commence their course of Lectures, for the ensuing session, on the first Monday of November next, (the 3d,) at the college in Barclay-street.

Dr. Hosack, *on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.*
Dr. Macneven, *on Chemistry*
Dr. Post, *on Anatomy and Physiology*
Dr. Mitchill, *on Botany and Materia Medica.*
Dr. Mott, *on Surgery.*
Dr. Francis, *on Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.*

The Board of Trustees deem it proper to make it known, that, in conformity with the ordinances of the Honourable the Regents of the University, every student is required to attend two full courses of all the Lectures delivered in this College, before he can be admitted as a candidate for the Doctorate; unless said Student shall have previously attended Lectures in said College, prior to the session of 1822-3, or shall have attended one entire course of lectures delivered in some respectable Medical School or University. The Candidate must, also, have studied Medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and it will be expected he should produce written testimony to that effect.

The Matriculation Ticket is five dollars, the holder of which is entitled to the use of the College Library. By order of the Board,

WRIGHT POST, M. D. *President.*
JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D *Registrar.*
[Aug. 29.—5.]

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. HOLMES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open an Academy for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite accomplishment of Dancing, at his Room, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

Parents who may wish to entrust their children to his instruction, may rely upon strict attention being paid to their dancing and behaviour.

School to commence on Tuesday, the 2d day of September, 1823. Terms of tuition, 2 dollars on entrance, and 4 dollars at the expiration of the quarter, for new beginners; 5 dollars for those that have been one quarter, and 4 dollars for those that have been two quarters at school.

Mr. H. will always be found at his Room.

N. B. The School to be kept on Tuesdays and Saturdays, in the afternoon for young Masters and Misses, and in the evening for young Gentlemen.

August 29—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of STOUT & ADAMS, in the Storage and Commission Business, in the town of Maysville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

In taking leave of our friends and patrons, we beg them to accept our thanks for their friendly support in business, and assure them that nothing on our part has been wanting to render general satisfaction.

Our interest in the establishment is transferred to

PHILLIPS & SHEPARD,

To whom a delivery is made of all goods, &c. left on consignment, for sale with us; who are well prepared, with suitable ware-houses, in convenient situations, to do justice to those of our friends who may may think proper to confide to their care the transaction of their business, and we take great pleasure in recommending our successors, as men of strict integrity, and well qualified to render general satisfaction.

Platt Stout,
Gilbert Adams.
August 6, 1823.—[Aug. 29 3t]

Estate of Thomas Jeffery, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Jeffery, late of Fayette township, Allegheny County, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of September next; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to present them on said 18th of September, at the late residence of the deceased, properly authenticated, for settlement

John Walker, Adm'r.
Moon Township, Aug. 29, 1823.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST [illegible] 1823.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"*A German,*" in answer to the Statesman, and in support of Muhlenberg's statement, came too late to be inserted this week.

HEALTH OF PITTSBURGH.

We have been surprised to hear that reports are abroad, representing this city as being in an unusual degree unhealthy. The existence of these reports was first intimated to us on Saturday last, and has been fully confirmed by a note subsequently received from John Way, Esq residing on the Beaver Road, who states that "ever since Capt. Johnston encamped near Irwin's Rope-Walk, reports of sickness in Pittsburgh have been in circulation, and continue to increase. So great is the alarm to the westward, that many travellers have been advised not to pass thro' the city. The disease is represented to have been brought up from New Orleans in a steam boat; the citizens are said to be dying by dozens daily, of of yellow fever, black vomit, &c and one half of the inhabitants to have moved out in tents! There have been more than twenty such reports from the state of Ohio within the last and present month, and the tents seem to be a confirmation. All agree that there are a number of tents out." He says he has done all he could to counteract these reports, "but the matter has become so serious that it ought to be placed in its proper light in the newspapers."

We are at a loss to conjecture what could have given rise to this injurious rumor. Except the encampment out, for a short time, of the single family of Capt. Johnston, on account of a sick child, no circumstance has occurred that could afford the least foundation for any part of it. No contagious disease has been introduced from abroad; not a single case of malignant fever has existed in town, during the spring or summer; nor is there, at this moment, a single family encamped out to avoid sickness: in short, we are assured by respectable physicians, that since 1816 no summer has passed in which Pittsburgh was more exempt from disease than the present.

We observe that reports have been in circulation of the existence of yellow fever, &c. in Wheeling and Cincinnati. The papers of those places assure the public these reports are unfounded.

AN IMPOSTOR.

An imposition of rather a singular character was practised in this city, during the last spring. The circumstances are these:

About the 1st of April last, a young man came to Peter Stewart, of this city, and represented himself to be his younger brother, *James*, from Wayne township, Belmont county, Ohio, whom he had not seen since he was a lad. Peter immediately received him into his family; treated him with the kindness and attention becoming so near a relation, and went about the town in quest of work for him. In this search, at one of the lumber yards, he met with an accident by which one of his legs was broken, in consequence of which he has been confined to the house for most of the summer. "*James*," after working for a week or two, took sick, and lay several weeks, during which time he was nursed in the family of Peter, and attended by his physician. Soon after his recovery he decamped, saying he would return immediately with money to pay the physician's bill and other expenses.—As he did not return at the time stated, Peter wrote to his father, in Ohio, complaining of the manner in which James had treated him. His surprise may be imagined, when, last week, another young man presented himself as his brother James. This latter turns out to be, in fact, the true brother, who came up in consequence of the letter to his father. It appears that James, the *pretender*, is a near neighbor to the father, known by the name of *Isaac Davis*, and that he took the above *friendly* method to find free quarters during his visit to this city. The great hardship is, that he is not worth any thing, and Mr. Stewart, who depends on his daily labor for a livelihood, is, in addition to his suffering and loss of time on his account, left liable to the payment of his bill for medicine, &c. without hope of redress.

What ought, or rather, what can be done, with a villain of this kind? We hope, at least, that the printers of his neighborhood will do him the justice to notice this article, that his "works may follow him."

Last week we had our patent folks in the finest humor imaginable. They were exceedingly well pleased, it appeared, at the result of the county meeting at Turtle Creek. It was held sufficiently far off—almost in Westmoreland county. The ticket they thought sufficiently federal—no "deception" in it—and almost every candidate an office-holder. Altogether it suited them exactly: the contest would now be between the office-holders and the people. &c. We really believe the words "deception and mean[illegible]" didn't occur in their paper of that week above a dozen of times.

But, it seems, they hallooed before they were out of the bushes. This week their tone is quite changed. There is no keeping them in good humor for a fortnight at a time. The Young Men's meeting has quite destroyed their complacency. This, it appears, was held too near home; the young men of the city didn't hold their meeting in the country! and still worse, in place of two office-holders, who declined a poll, they nominated two plain untitled citizens, one of whom is a *farmer*, and the other *was*, O horrible! a *democrat*, and may take some democratic votes!

To hide their chagrin they affect to have discovered an excellent *joke*, in what they modestly call an attempt to "foist old Findlay," who had been taken up at Turtle Creek. The attempt made, was to nominate an assembly ticket. "To foist" means "to insert by forgery," and if any party be guilty of 'foisting' it is the patent folks themselves, for they *falsely* assert that it was "agreed to publish the proceedings as though Mr. Stevenson were taken up,"—an excellent patent joke truly!

What astonishes us is the penetration and sagacity displayed by our patent opponents. The notice for the Young Men's meeting was published in the papers a week before the meeting at Turtle Creek; but our patent folks have since discovered that it was got up *in consequence* of dissatisfaction at the Turtle Creek ticket, just as they expected!"

The return of "the party" to the caucus system, has been aptly likened, by one of its own members, to the "return of the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire."

"The party," after Binns' desertion, was swept and garnished. It left the caucus, and was washed. But since its return to the caucus, and since Binns, like the unclean spirit, has returned into its bosom, taking with him other spirits, as bad as himself, what may be supposed to be its present condition? Verily, the last state of that party is worse than the first!

It is but a few short months since Mr. Bryan was the idol of patent democracy; and John Binns the object of its utmost aversion. Now John Binns stands at the head of the party, and directs the fulminations of its wrath against Mr. Bryan! A proof this, of the blindness of party, and the danger of trusting to its decisions. What has Mr. Bryan done to call down upon him the censure of party leaders? He has exposed their intrigues. What has John Binns done to procure exemption from their censure, and restoration to their favor? He has cloaked and defended their intrigues. *But the people are neither blind, nor deaf, nor insensible to their own rights and interests.*

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For the Gazette.

By private letters it appears that the Shulzeites in Berks and Northampton, expect no gain of votes there, but look with great anxiety to the western counties: we can assure our eastern opponents that their brethren in the west expect no increase here, but look with great anxiety to the eastern counties.

Two bad guesses.—The eastern Shulzeites *guess* that Shulze will have a great increase of votes in the west—and the western Shulzeites *guess* that he will have a great increase to the east. Now, I am sure, that this mode of calculating and depending most on those parts, with which they are respectively least acquainted, shows that they have a desperate game to play, and it also shows that it is easier to give *two bad guesses* than ONE VOTE.

IMPOSITION.

The public are particularly cautioned against the attempts of some *Lake* gentry, to impose DIRT, on the unsuspecting, for the real PEARL-ASH. An *Impostor*, lately tried his talents, to impose the impure for the pure, on one of our merchants in Diamond-Alley, and but for the timely interference of a gentleman who was a good judge of the article, a serious fraud would have been practised. It is respectfully suggested to our Councils, to alter the law, regulating the trade in the article of Pearl ash, in such way as to afford greater security to purchasers. These hints are given for the good of the community, and it is hoped they will be attended to.

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All the printers who support Mr Shulze, have inserted a letter, which they assert to have been written by Mr. Gregg, on the 20th of June, 1812, to a Peace committee of Carlisle, deprecating the declaration of war, and disavowing any participation in that measure.—This letter, as we have already stated, furnishes of itself sufficient evidence of its not having been written by Mr. Gregg, who was a member of the Senate, and voted for the war, with the majority, and consequently would not write as a member of the minority and of the lower house, and throw discredit upon his own vote. No other contradiction of this forgery would have been deemed necessary, had not the editor of the Huntingdon *Advocate* republished the letter with Mr. Gregg's name attached to it, and stated that "The peace party, to "whom the letter was addressed, consisted of "James Duncan, Andrew Carothers, Jacob "Cart, and Joseph Shrom." Thus appealed to, the gentlemen named have come out, under their proper signatures, with the following satisfactory certificate. It is appended to a copy of the letter.

"Our testimony being referred to by the Editor of the "Advocate," we do explicitly declare and certify, that neither the above letter, nor any other of the same nature, was ever received by us, individually or collectively from the said Andrew Gregg, and that no correspondence ever took place between us, or any of us, and Mr Gregg, at any time during the period he was a member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate of the United States, or since, on the subject of the late war, or on any subject whatever relating to national policy or political concerns.

ANDREW CAROTHERS,
JOSEPH SHROM,
JACOB CART, Sr.
JAMES DUNCAN.

Carlisle, August 6th, 1823.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES.

From the Huntingdon Gazette.

"I wish you would ask the question for two or three weeks in your paper: Did Andrew Gregg ever shoulder a musket in the Revolution, and if so, at what time and at what place? If he did, take my word I will vote for him if he was out even for one day in the glorious cause. If not, I will vote for J. Andrew Shulze."

The above is the concluding paragraph of an article which appeared in the "Advocate," of this place, over the signature of a "76er," a few weeks since. The invitation it contained induced a gentleman to address a letter to Mr. *David Nicholson*, whose answer is subjoined. As Mr. Nicholson is well known to the author of the publication in the *Advocate*, as a man of the strictest veracity, we hope he will be satisfied with the information given, and like an honest fellow support the election of Mr. Gregg.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. David Nicholson, to a friend, dated Spruce-Creek, Huntingdon county, August 11th, 1823.

"Your's of the 5th inst. is just received, in which you request me to state what knowledge I have had of *Andrew Gregg, Esq.* one of the present candidates for Governor of this commonwealth, at an early day: In answer, with great pleasure I can state, that I was living in the town of Newark, in the state of Delaware, when Mr Gregg came there for the purpose of completing his education at the Academy in said town of Newark, then under the charge of the Rev. Mr. M'Dowel and the Rev. Mr. Reed. I was then well acquainted with Mr. Gregg, being at that time both boys, I was likewise acquainted with most of the students then at the Academy, the greater number of whom I can yet name. Gen. John Bratton, of Mifflin county, was a student at the same time. At that time Mr. Gregg being a minor and a student, could not be enrolled in the Militia, but it is within my knowledge that weekly on Saturday afternoon, his attendance not being required at the Academy, he volunteered and exercised with the militia then under the command of Capt. Walter Carson. When the two first British ships, the Roebuck, of 64 guns, commanded by Capt. Hammon, and Liverpool, her tender, came up the Delaware and came to anchor opposite Wilmington, it was supposed they intended to land and destroy or lay waste the adjoining country; the Militia were called out in order to protect the neighborhood; Mr. Gregg having before this time finished his education; and having been appointed an Usher in the Academy, quit his duty as Usher, volunteered his services and marched with the Militia, in Capt. Walter Carson's company, and remained with said company doing duty as a Militiaman until the Roe Gallies and floating batteries came down from Philadelphia and drove the two British vessels down the river. Mr. Gregg then returned with the militia company with which he had enrolled himself, to Newark, where the company was dismissed; he then resumed his business as Usher in the Academy and remained in that situation, although regularly every Saturday afternoon, volunteering and mustering with the Militia until the British troops landed at Turkey Point, in the Chesapeake, near the head of Elk, the Academy was then broke up, and the town of Newark was entirely deserted. Mr. Gregg then sent to his home by some safe route, his trunk, containing his best clothing and books, and again volunteered his services in the Militia, and actually marched under Capt. Walter Carson, to the head of Elk; the next place I saw him was at New Brunswick, in the state of New Jersey, he was then under arms with his musket, knapsack, blanket, &c. I being in the standing army and he in the militia, had only time to ask him how he was; from that time I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Gregg until about twenty-five years ago, I came to reside in Pennsvalley, I there found Mr. Gregg on his own farm; from that time to this I have been well acquainted with him, and could if it were deemed necessary testify to his character, as being a man of strict integrity, a good neighbor, and a man who hath the good of his country as much at heart as any man living. As to Mr. Gregg's age, I can say that we were when at Newark both boys; Mr. Gregg was a little older than me, perhaps two years. I was sixty-three years in March last; I believe and indeed I know Mr. Gregg cannot be more than sixty-five or sixty-six. Yours, &c.

DAVID NICHOLSON.

Abner Lacock has written a letter to Andrew Stewart, which we see published in the Uniontown, Fayette county, newspaper. This letter says, that Mr. Gregg, endeavored to prevent the declaration of war, and "*when war was declared, to make it disastrous and ruinous.*" In reply to this, it is barely necessary to observe, that the Journals of the Senate of the United States testify to the falsehood of Mr. Lacock's assertion.

And who is this great *war* man, Abner Lacock? Why, gentle reader, it is the same that entered with so much good will into the persecution of *General Andrew Jackson*, for his vigorous measures in expelling the British from our soil, and chastising the Seminole Indians. The Abner Lacock who now affects so much sensibility about the glory of the American Arms is the same that labored to dim that glory, and to blast the character of the nation by *blasting the character of the HERO OF NEW-ORLEANS!*

The bitterness of spirit evinced by Lacock toward General Jackson, when the warrior closed his military career, and the bitterness of spirit in which Andrew Gregg is calumniated, when a candidate for Governor, spring from the same source, to wit, the apprehension of their standing in the way of Mr. Crawford's elevation to the Presidency. The persecution of Jackson was entered upon to prevent his being a candidate for the Presidency; Gregg is reviled because he is the friend of Jackson, and because on his being elected Governor, every hope of caucussing or intriguing Crawford into the Presidency would vanish.

[Harrisb. Chron.

Simon Snyder. It is a little more than a brief week since Alderman Binns declared that "*all* the public men, who were the personal and political friends of Mr. Snyder," were also the supporters of Mr. Shulze.

We know of a certainty, that *Nathaniel B Boileau, George Bryan, John Cochran*, and *Richard T. Leech*, who held the State Offices, at the seat of government, under Governor Snyder; who enjoyed his most entire confidence, and were his personal and political friends and advisers, are ALL *opposed* to the nomination of Mr. Shulze.

Yet Alderman Binns is the *Oracle* of the Shulze party: whatever he says they repeat, and would have the people to believe.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

The new Democrats have a gift very different from any thing possessed by those "*o' lang syne.*" A member of the Harrisburgh Convention by a dash of his pen, *on a sudden impulse*, bestowed *talents* upon John Andrew Shulze; whereas in his closet, meditating upon the merits of that reverend gentleman, this merit had never entered his head.

So, likewise, when seriously reflecting upon the merits of Mr Bryan, a full moiety of the presses styled Democratic discovered in that gentleman *all* the qualities that ought to centre in the Chief Magistrate of a commonwealth: and the rest did not deny him a vigorous intellect and great experience in public business,—to be a vigilant, faithful and capable public officer, of unbending integrity, and stern democratic principles. *On a sudden impulse*, however, and by a single dash of the pen, these *new democrats* have converted George Bryan into a feeble, selfish, unprincipled old man!

So that these new democrats are a powerful *order* of men, exerting a supremacy over mind and matter, hitherto supposed to be denied to poor mortals.—*Ib.*

WHO IS THE LIAR?

John Binns says Mr. Gregg hates the Irish.

George Sweeny says, Mr Gregg's father was a shoemaker in Ireland, then a gauger, and a great persecutor of the Catholics.

Stephen Simpson says, Mr. Gregg was educated in Dublin for a Presbyterian clergyman.

The Carlisle Gazette of the 12th instant, says, "A gentleman bet a cost the other day with another, that Mr Shulze would have a majority of 200 in the township of North Middletown. *Let it be borne in mind, that this is the township in which Mr Gregg was BORN and RAISED, and in which some of his old friends now reside.*"

We leave the solution of the question that heads this paragraph to the reader; and shall close it with another—

When the Shulze papers lie so egregiously about the place of Mr Gregg's birth, is it to be presumed that they speak the truth with regard to his public conduct? Ib.

From the Aurora.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. III.

Fellow Citizens—I had intended when I closed the second part of this address, to have proceeded in my views by exhibiting several other circumstances, all however, tending to the same fact, viz.—The unfairness of the nomination at Harrisburgh; but as my only object is to repel the foul slander of a coalition with the federalists, or the basest of all considerations—interest; and to offer the reasons for withholding my assent from the nomination of Mr. Shulze, I shall rest satisfied with what I have given. I desire not unnecessarily to conflict with the feelings of those of my political brethren, knowing those things, who never deem it their duty to support that nomination on the ground of sustaining the democratic ascendency—that ascendency, however, to be permanent, vigorous and salutary, must be bottomed on democratic principles; those principles are purely moral, and cannot be associated with intrigue and deception without danger.

I embrace the present occasion to perform a much more pleasing duty, fellow citizens, than that I have just discharged—for the very general manifestation of confidence and esteem that attend me in my official course, and what followed me in my retirement from public life. I feel grateful—it will be to me a source of the purest satisfaction for the remainder of my life, that my services have met the approbation of my fellow citizens.

With the greatest respect,
Fellow Citizens,
I am your friend and humble s't.
GEO. BRYAN.

Lancaster, Aug. 16, 1823.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

GOVERNOR.
ANDREW GREGG.

SENATOR.
JOHN GILMORE, of Butler.

ASSEMBLY.
JOHN SCULL,
JOHN FINDLAY,
HARMAR DENNY.

COMMISSIONERS.
THOMAS BAIRD, Sr.
HERVY H. PETERSON, (for 1 year.)
WILLIAM ARTHURS, (for do.)

AUDITOR.
JOHN STONER.

Extraordinary Concerts.

MR. LEWIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that his next

CONCERT,

with his five children, will be on SATURDAY EVENING, the 30th inst. at Mr. Denniston's Ball Room. There will also be a Concert on MONDAY EVENING, the 1st of September.

☞ TICKETS of admission, at 50 cents, to be had at the Bar, and at Mr. Darlington's Hotel.—Children half price. Doors to be open at 7 o'clock, and Concerts to begin at ½ past 7 precisely. Aug. 29,—1t.

WM. M'KNIGHT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, at his Store in Market st. A large assortment of

Fancy Fall, and Winter GOODS,

ALSO

An assortment of

Carpeting and Hearth-Rugs,

AND

A large assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Stuff and Morocco

SHOES & BOOTS,

Children's Shoes, of all kinds.

All of which have been purchased on the best terms, and will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29—4t

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, by himself, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale at very low prices by the package or piece only.

His stock comprises a very general assortment of

British, French and India DRY GOODS,

Of the most recent importations, besides a great variety of

Domestic Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn, Straw Bonnets, &c.

August 29, 1823.—4

THE SCHOOL,

NEAR the corner of Fourth and Wood sts. will be again opened on the first of September next, and attended to by

Mrs Basham.

Terms &c. &c. may be known by applying at the School, or to the

REV. CHARLES M'GUIRE,
REV. E. P. SWIFT,
WALTER FORWARD, ESQ.
ALEXANDER M'CLURG, ESQ.

Aug. 29.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK SALES.

On Wednesday evening, the 10th September,

At early candle-light,

AT THE WOOD STREET AUCTION ROOM

Will be sold an extensive collection of

BOOKS,

In the various departments of Literature:

WITH A VARIETY OF

Maps, Prints, Fancy Articles, &c.

Terms at sale.

Oliver & Dunlap,
Auctioneers.

Aug 29—2t.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

University of the State of New-York.

College of Physicians & Surgeons.

City of New-York, May 6th, 1823.

THE College of Physicians and Surgeons will commence their course of Lectures, for the ensuing session, on the first Monday of November next, (the 3d,) at the college in Barclay-street.

Dr. Hosack, *on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.*
Dr. Macneven, *on Chemistry.*
Dr. Post, *on Anatomy and Physiology.*
Dr. Mitchill, *on Botany and Materia Medica.*
Dr. Mott, *on Surgery.*
Dr. Francis, *on Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.*

The Board of Trustees deem it proper to make it known, that, in conformity with the ordinances of the Honourable the Regents of the University, every student is required to attend two full courses of all the Lectures delivered in this College, before he can be admitted as a candidate for the Doctorate; unless said Student shall have previously attended Lectures in said College, prior to the session of 1822-3, or shall have attended one entire course of lectures delivered in some respectable Medical School or University. The Candidate must, also, have studied Medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and it will be expected he should produce written testimony to that effect.

The Matriculation Ticket is five dollars, the holder of which is entitled to the use of the College Library. By order of the Board,

WRIGHT POST, M. D. *President.*
JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D *Registrar.*

[Aug. 29.—5.]

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. HOLMES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open an Academy for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite accomplishment of Dancing, at his Room, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

Parents who may wish to entrust their children to his instruction, may rely upon strict attention being paid to their dancing and behaviour.

School to commence on Tuesday, the 2d day of September, 1823. Terms of tuition, 2 dollars on entrance, and 4 dollars at the expiration of the quarter, for new beginners; 5 dollars for those that have been one quarter, and 4 dollars for those that have been two quarters at school.

Mr. H. will always be found at his Room.

N. B. The School to be kept on Tuesdays and Saturdays, in the afternoon for young Masters and Misses, and in the evening for young Gentlemen.

August 29—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of STOUT & ADAMS, in the Storage and Commission Business, in the town of Maysville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

In taking leave of our friends and patrons, we beg them to accept our thanks for their friendly support in business, and assure them that nothing on our part has been wanting to render general satisfaction.

Our interest in the establishment is transferred to

PHILLIPS & SHEPARD,

To whom a delivery is made of all goods, &c. left on consignment, for sale with us; who are well prepared, with suitable ware-houses, in convenient situations, to do justice to those of our friends who may think proper to confide to their care the transaction of their business; and we take great pleasure in recommending our successors, as men of strict integrity, and well qualified to render general satisfaction.

Platt Stout,
Gilbert Adams.

August 6, 1823.—[Aug. 29 3t]

Estate of Thomas Jeffery, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Jeffery, late of Fayette township, Allegheny County, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of September next; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to present them on said 18th of September, at the late residence of the deceased, properly authenticated, for settlement.

John Walker, Adm'r.

Moon Township, Aug. 29, 1823.

Poetry.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CIRCULAR.

THE CAUCUS TO THE PEOPLE.

'Tis for democracy we fight,
And for our church's cause,
By "saving the people from themselves,"
And breaking charter-laws.
Support our plans *legitimate*,
Our circulars obey;
When we're in pow'r you'll prosper then,
The clean contrary way.

When Caucus rights we have restor'd,
Put down the "*Independents*,"
John Andrew Shulze placed in the chair,
And driv'n your old friend thence;
When we have raised the fees again,
And well secured our sway,
'Tis then will grow your liberty
The clean contrary way.

The rights of conscience we maintain,
In religion we are hearty,
When conscience bends to caucus rule,
And religion suits "the party."
John Andrew leaves to other men,
To lecture and to pray;
By him the *Gospel's* now advanced,
The clean contrary way.

We public liberty preserve,
By grasping public plunder,
And do enrich ourselves and state,
By keeping others under.
The constitution and the laws
'Tis fit that men obey,
As they're upheld by Andrew Shulze,
The clean contrary way

The end will justify our means,
(Men backwards row their boats,)
And Binns will swear we're "uniform,"
Tho' we should turn our coats.
And should the caucus come to naught,
Should Shulze's hopes decay,
Our works will prove us patriots,
The clean contrary way.

From the Weekly Messenger.

THE MOLE AND THE TOAD.

BY JNO. B. C. . . . . o, ESQ.

A Toad may vaunt of eyes methinks
As keen and piercing as the Lynx.
Toad can nimbly note a fact;
[illegible] to see but slow to act.
[illegible] has eyesight dim and dark,
[illegible]al nerve emits no spark,
[illegible] measures peril by the ear,
Is slow to see but quick to hear.
A Toad that rested near a rock,
At Mole's defect began to mock,
And ranked him with the useless blind:
Yet moles are bright from eyes of mind.
The Rattle-Snake, their common foe,
Now made a distant noise below.
Says Mole to Toad, "bright friend acute,
"Do you not hear that biting brute?
"Beware of wo! come in and hide!"
Says Toad, "blind creepers badly guide."
Just in this act of ridicule,
The Snake made supper of the fool.
Better to be purblind and wise,
Than a great dunce with brilliant eyes!

Miscellany.

[Scraps from English papers]

Singular Intermarriage.—A Mr. Hardwood had two daughters, by his first wife, the eldest of whom was married to John Coshick; this Coshick had a daughter by his first wife, who old Hardwood married, and by her he had a son; therefore John Coshick's second wife could say as follows:

My father is my son, and I'm my mothers mother,
My sister is my daughter, and I'm grandmother to my brother.

A woman, lately, in Edinburgh, who got her living by begging, being in want of a story well calculated to touch the feelings, in concert with her husband, made out a sad tale, that he had suddenly died. The story succeeded, and after being well provided with things necessary, had also a coffin sent to her. Having got rid of her other presents the husband set himself to work in splitting up the coffin to make brimstone matches.

When Voltaire said that "a man hanged was good for nothing"—this wise aphorism might be very true in his day, and in his country, but we have lived to see many changes, which controvert the dicta of philosophers.—A hanged man, at this day, becomes at once a good *subject*, whatever his proportions, his defects and his crimes, and is worth 11 or 15l.—Very few living subjects, however honest and proper men, would fetch half that sum with the condition of keeping them alive.

At Staffordshire, England, lately, a little girl hung herself in consequence of being reproved by her grandmother for having taken from the mantle an ornament.

On Wednesday, rather an interesting young woman was observed standing on the verge of the quay, opposite to where the ship Fortitude (freighted with passengers for America) was, when, on hearing a shot fired, she thought it was a signal for sailing, on which she plunged into the river, with a view of reaching the vessel or abiding the consequences. She was fortunately taken up, and on being recovered, she said in explanation, that her husband was on board the vessel, having deserted her and her family. There was an order immediately for his being relanded. In future he should atone for having taken a step, that was near ending so fatal to a wife that loved him better than he deserved.—*Limerick Gazette.*

A False Alarm.—A few days ago, the inhabitants of one of the principal cities in the west of England were filled with conjecture and consternation at the following notice, painted in large Capitals on the front of a house, recently fitted up and repaired.—"Mrs M———, from London, *deals in all sorts of ladies.*" All was consternation! Inquiry was immediately set on foot as to who this Mrs. M. might be? No one could tell; she was a stranger from London, about to establish a new concern. Great anxiety prevailed as to this equivocal proclamation of the new establishment. For two whole days all was inquiry and consultation. On the third morning, behold, the mystery was unravelled. The house painter, who had, it seems, been suddenly attacked by a severe fit of the gout, returned to finish his work, and in ten minutes concluded it by adding—"*and gentlemen's wearing apparel.*"

Steam Navigation.—There is a rumor in circulation, (says the New York Statesman,) that Mr. Perkins has sold, to an American gentleman in London, the right of navigating the waters of the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, by means of his new and improved steam-engine, for the sum of *forty thousand dollars*. Large as this amount may appear, the report is not incredible, since the navigation of the Delaware, the Hudson, and the other waters of these three states is very extensive, and the use of the patent would be extremely profitable, if the improvement shall be found as great as has been stated. Mr. Perkins will doubtless realize a princely fortune from the sale of his invention, and his fame will be not less extensive than the wealth he will acquire.

A London Coachman's account of an Upset.

"Sam Snaffle," (it is Mat. who now speaks) "Sam Snaffle shoots off his outsiders in a heap. That's not my way. I spread 'em.—I'll tell you what happened to me last Wednesday. I started rather lateish from St. Paul's. I stopped at the corner of Fetter Lane, for a booked insider, and a deuce of a time I stood, door in hand.—Says Bill Barton, by the time it takes, this must be a woman.—Worse, says I, a pigtail. Well! at last I bundled the old gentleman in, and drove on to the Spotted Dog. I drew up rather short, the wheel got into the gutter, and over she went. One of my outsiders, a very good sort of a man, went down, head first, into the cobler's stall under the doctor's shop. Crispin did not seem to know what to make of it.—Another one, Mr. Wilkins, a saddler, went smack into the shop window, all among the red and blue bottles. But the oddest thing happened to Grub, the market-gardener, who rode in the dickey. Jack Roberts was sitting in the bar of the Spotted Dog, behind a pint of purl. You must know Jack Roberts, a stout pock-marked man; him as used to drive to Manchester. Well! in went Grub at the window like a shot, and drat me if he did not upset Jack Roberts, purl and all.—That's what I call spreading them!"

IRISH TIME

A Dandy seeing a newly imported Irishman passing the gates of the Prince's Dock, at Liverpool, cried out, "Arrah Pat, what's o'clock by your red stockings? "Just *striking one*," said paddy, at the same moment *flooring the Exquisite* with his shillelah.

Honesty—A gentleman lately deceased, left to a friend, among a variety of other property, a chest of tools, which he had been used to amuse himself with, he sold it to a Friend living near Brighton, who, on examining it, found in a secret drawer 130 guineas He immediately waited on the gentleman, saying, "Friend, thou didst sell me thy chest of tools, but thou didst not sell me thy money – here are thy 130 guineas.' The satisfaction of the other party may be better imagined than described.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

"I have often wished," says an eminent writer of the present century; "that I had it in my power to exhibit to the sages and heroes of ancient times, some of those improvements, which, though familiar to us, and little thought of by us, could not fail surprising and delighting minds like their—

"I would give to Aristotle the electric shock I would carry Alexander the Great to the explosion of a Battery, and the evolutions of a modern Battalion. I would show Julius Cæsar the invader of the *barbarous* Britons, an English man of war; to Archimedes, a fire engine, (or Steam Boat;) and to Pythagoras a reflecting telescope."

New discoveries in the Arts, &c.—A machine for printing Calicoes with steel plates, instead of wooden blocks, has, it is said, been recently received, and is now in operation in this city. This improvement we understand is the invention of our ingenious countryman, Mr. Perkins. The specimens printed here by the new machine, far surpass those usually done by blocks; and from the facility with which they are executed, the beauty of the workmanship, and the permanency of the colors, this mode of manufacture cannot fail of being universally adopted

Mr. Fergusson, a bleacher, of Patterson, N. J. is said to practise with astonishing rapidity, a mode of bleaching the length of time required for its execution being over a few hours.—He engages to return cloth substantially bleached on the subsequent day to his first receiving it in a brown state. Should this information prove correct, and the texture of the cloth remain uninjured, the discovery will surpass all other modes of bleaching practised in Europe.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE HO[illegible]

The horse is an animal rendered by our habits so necessary to our business as well as to our pleasures, that every thing relating to the method of keeping him in the best manner, must be interesting. It has been ascertained by actual experiment that ten pounds of good hay and 2 quarts of corn, during each day, are quite sufficient to keep a horse in good order. But if he be allowed to eat and waste as much as he pleases, the expense of keeping him will be double what it commonly costs, when no more food is given to him than what is necessary to maintain his vigor and spirit. Corn is considered cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more nutriment in a quantity of the same price; and, in order to keep his mouth in a healthy state by mastication, the corn should be given dry two or three times in a day, in small messes, but if the horse is not much used, he should be fed sparingly with this food. The hay should be occasionally salted, and distributed in small quantities thro' the day, but chiefly at night. It is also of great importance that he should be carefully and faithfully curried every day as it opens the pores, preserves a healthful state of the skin, and promotes the proper animation of the animal functions. As horses are subject to cold and fevers as readily as men, they should be used with great delicacy and tenderness, and often washed in cold water to preserve them in some degree from these disorders. The health of a horse is generally indicated by the pulse, which beats about 35 strokes in a minute when he is in good health. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye. It is more congenial with the spirit and constitution of a horse, to drive him briskly and make frequent stops, than to drive him slowly by long stages.—*Charleston Cour.*

Ripening Wall Fruit. An experiment has been made by Mr. H. Dawes, for ripening wall fruit by covering the wall with black paint, and the result was, that the half of the vine nailed to the black part of this wall produced 20lbs. 10 oz. of fine grapes, while that on the plain part yielded only 7 pounds. The fruit on the black part of the wall was also much finer, and the bunches larger. This practice is universal in Ireland. The reason is found in the increase of heat through the absorbent quality of the colour.

A Good Dividend.—That a man should fail in business, and afterwards pay his creditors the full amount of their debts with interest, is so rare an occurrence in this age and country, that we deem a recent instance of such a case worthy of honorable mention. The gentleman to whom we allude is Mr. PRINCE SNOW, Jr. of this city.—*Boston Galaxy.*

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

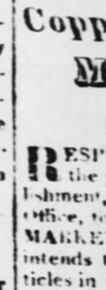
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets,



at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

Thomas Baird, Sr.

July 18—te

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets

June 7

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

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Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

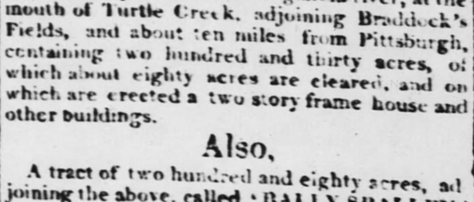
A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tfyaM11

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

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Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Ditty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, a TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,

Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

LOCKS,

COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

To the Electors of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE the liberty of offering my self as a candidate for the office of

Commissioner,

at our next annual election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected my best endeavors will be to promote the interest of the county.

James Sample.

August 8th, 1823—3t*

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact, being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Poetry.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CIRCULAR.

THE CAUCUS TO THE PEOPLE.

'Tis for democracy we fight,
And for *our* church's cause,
By "saving the people from themselves,"
And breaking charter-laws.
Support our plans *legitimate*,
Our circulars obey;
When we're in pow'r you'll prosper then,
The clean contrary way.

When Caucus rights we have restor'd,
Put down the "*Independents*,"
John Andrew Shulze placed in the chair,
And driv'n your old friend thence;
When we have raised the fees again,
And well secured our sway,
'Tis then will grow your liberty
The clean contrary way.

The rights of conscience we maintain,
In religion we are hearty,
When conscience bends to caucus rule,
And religion suits "the party."
John Andrew leaves to other men,
To lecture and to pray;
By him the *Gospel's* now advanced,
The clean contrary way.

We public liberty preserve,
By grasping public plunder,
And do enrich ourselves and state,
By keeping others under.
The constitution and the laws
'Tis fit that men obey,
As they're upheld by Andrew Shulze,
The clean contrary way

The end will justify our means,
(Men backwards row their boats,)
And Binns will swear we're "uniform,"
Tho' we should turn our coats.
And should the caucus come to naught,
Should Shulze's hopes decay,
Our works will prove us patriots,
The clean contrary way.

From the Weekly Messenger.

THE MOLE AND THE TOAD.

BY JNO. B. C. . . . . O, ESQ.

A Toad may vaunt of eyes methinks
As keen and piercing as the Lynx.
A Toad can nimbly note a fact,
[illegible]ck to see but slow to act.
[illegible] has eyesight dim and dark,
[illegible]ual nerve emits no spark,
He measures peril by the ear,
Is slow to see but quick to hear.
A Toad that rested near a rock,
At Mole's defect began to mock,
And ranked him with the useless blind:
Yet moles are bright from eyes of mind.
The Rattle-Snake, their common foe,
Now made a distant noise below.
Says Mole to Toad, "bright friend acute,
"Do you not hear that biting brute?
"Beware of wo! come in and hide!"
Says Toad, "blind creepers badly guide."
Just in this act of ridicule,
The Snake made supper of the fool.
Better to be purblind and wise,
Than a great dunce with brilliant eyes!

Miscellany.

[Scraps from English papers.]

Singular Intermarriage.—A Mr. Hardwood had two daughters, by his first wife, the eldest of whom was married to John Coshick; this Coshick had a daughter by his first wife, who old Hardwood married, and by her he had a son; therefore John Coshick's second wife could say as follows:

My father is my son, and I'm my mothers mother,
My sister is my daughter, and I'm grandmother to my brother.

A woman, lately, in Edinburgh, who got her living by begging, being in want of a story well calculated to touch the feelings, in concert with her husband, made out a sad tale, that he had suddenly died. The story succeeded, and after being well provided with things necessary, had also a coffin sent to her. Having got rid of her other presents the husband set himself to work in splitting up the coffin to make brimstone matches.

When Voltaire said that "a man hanged was good for nothing"—this wise aphorism might be very true in his day, and in his country, but we have lived to see many changes, which controvert the dicta of philosophers.—A hanged man, at this day, becomes at once a good *subject*, whatever his proportions, his defects and his crimes, and is worth 11 or 15l.—Very few living subjects, however honest and proper men, would fetch half that sum with the condition of keeping them alive.

At Staffordshire, England, lately, a little girl hung herself in consequence of being reproved by her grandmother for having taken from the mantle an ornament.

On Wednesday, rather an interesting young woman was observed standing on the verge of the quay, opposite to where the ship Fortitude (freighted with passengers for America) was, when, on hearing a shot fired, she thought it was a signal for sailing, on which she plunged into the river, with a view of reaching the vessel or abiding the consequences. She was fortunately taken up, and on being recovered, she said in explanation, that her husband was on board the vessel, having deserted her and her family. There was an order immediately for his being relanded. In future he should stone for having taken a step, that was near ending so fatal to a wife that loved him better than he deserved.—*Limerick Gazette.*

A False Alarm.—A few days ago, the inhabitants of one of the principal cities in the west of England were filled with conjecture and consternation at the following notice, painted in large Capitals on the front of a house, recently fitted up and repaired.—"Mrs M———, from London, *deals in all sorts of ladies.*" All was consternation! Inquiry was immediately set on foot as to who this Mrs. M might be? No one could tell; she was a stranger from London, about to establish a new concern. Great anxiety prevailed as to this equivocal proclamation of the new establishment. For two whole days all was inquiry and consultation. On the third morning, behold, the mystery was unravelled. The house painter, who had, it seems, been suddenly attacked by a severe fit of the gout, returned to finish his work, and in ten minutes concluded it by adding—"*and gentlemen's wearing apparel.*"

Steam Navigation.—There is a rumor in circulation, (says the New York Statesman,) that Mr. Perkins has sold, to an American gentleman in London, the right of navigating the waters of the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, by means of his new and improved steam-engine, for the sum of *forty thousand dollars*. Large as this amount may appear, the report is not incredible, since the navigation of the Delaware, the Hudson, and the other waters of these three states is very extensive, and the use of the patent would be extremely profitable, if the improvement shall be found as great as has been stated. Mr Perkins will doubtless realize a princely fortune from the sale of his invention, and his fame will be not less extensive than the wealth he will acquire.

A London Coachman's account of an Upset.

"Sam Snaffle," (it is Mat. who now speaks) "Sam Snaffle shoots off his outsiders in a heap. That's not my way. I spread 'em.—I'll tell you what happened to me last Wednesday. I started rather lateish from St. Paul's. I stopped at the corner of Fetter Lane, for a booked insider, and a deuce of a time I stood, door in hand.—Says Bill Barton, by the time it takes, this must be a woman.—Worse, says I, a pigtail. Well! at last I bundled the old gentleman in, and drove on to the Spotted Dog. I drew up rather short, the wheel got into the gutter, and over she went. One of my outsiders, a very good sort of a man, went down, head first, into the cobler's stall under the doctor's shop. Crispin did not seem to know what to make of it.—Another one, Mr. Wilkins, a saddler, went smack into the shop window, all among the red and blue bottles. But the oddest thing happened to Grub, the market-gardener, who rode in the dickey. Jack Roberts was sitting in the bar of the Spotted Dog, behind a pint of purl. You must know Jack Roberts, a stout pock marked man; him as used to drive to Manchester. Well! in went Grub at the window like a shot, and drat me if he did not upset Jack Roberts, purl and all.—That's what I call spreading them!"

IRISH TIME

A Dandy seeing a newly imported Irishman passing the gates of the Prince's Dock, at Liverpool, cried out, "Arrah Pat, what's o'clock by your red stockings?" "Just *striking one*," said paddy, at the same moment *flooring the Exquisite* with his shillelah.

Honesty.—A gentleman lately deceased, left to a friend, among a variety of other property, a chest of tools, which he had been used to amuse himself with, he sold it to a Friend living near Brighton, who, on examining it, found in a secret drawer 130 guineas. He immediately waited on the gentleman, saying, "Friend, thou didst sell me thy chest of tools, but thou didst not sell me thy money - here are thy 130 guineas.' The satisfaction of the other party may be better imagined than described.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

"I have often wished," says an eminent writer of the present century; "that I had it in my power to exhibit to the sages and heroes of ancient times, some of those improvements, which, though familiar to us, and little thought of by us, could not fail surprising and delighting minds like their[illegible]

"I would give to Aristotle the electric shock. I would carry Alexander the Great to the explosion of a Battery, and the evolutions of a modern Battalion. I would show Julius Cæsar the invader of the *barbarous* Britons, an English man of war; to Archimedes, a fire engine, (or Steam Boat;) and to Pythagoras a reflecting telescope."

New discoveries in the Arts, &c.—A machine for printing Calicoes with steel plates, instead of wooden blocks, has, it is said, been recently received, and is now in operation in this city. This improvement we understand is the invention of our ingenious countryman, Mr. Perkins. The specimens printed here by the new machine, far surpass those usually done by blocks; and from the facility with which they are executed, the beauty of the workmanship, and the permanency of the colors, this mode of manufacture cannot fail of being universally adopted.

Mr. Fergusson, a bleacher, of Patterson, N. J. is said to practise with astonishing rapidity, a mode of bleaching, the length of time required for its execution, being only a few hours.—He engages to return cloth substantially bleached on the subsequent day to his first receiving it in a brown state. Should this information prove correct, and the texture of the cloth remain uninjured, the discovery will surpass all other modes of bleaching practised in Europe.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE HORSE.

The horse is an animal rendered by our habits so necessary to our business as well as to our pleasures, that every thing relating to the method of keeping him in the best manner, must be interesting. It has been ascertained by actual experiment that ten pounds of good hay and 2 quarts of corn, during each day, are quite sufficient to keep a horse in good order. But if he be allowed to eat and waste as much as he pleases, the expense of keeping him will be double what it commonly costs, when no more food is given to him than what is necessary to maintain his vigor and spirit. Corn is considered cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more nutriment in a quantity of the same price; and, in order to keep his mouth in a healthy state by mastication, the corn should be given dry two or three times in a day, in small messes, but if the horse is not much used, he should be fed sparingly with this food. The hay should be occasionally salted, and distributed in small quantities thro' the day, but chiefly at night. It is also of great importance that he should be carefully and faithfully curried every day as it opens the pores, preserves a healthful state of the skin, and promotes the proper animation of the animal functions. As horses are subject to cold and fevers as readily as men, they should be used with great delicacy and tenderness, and often washed in cold water to preserve them in some degree from these disorders. The health of a horse is generally indicated by the pulse, which beats about 35 strokes in a minute when he is in good health. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye. It is more congenial with the spirit and constitution of a horse, to drive him briskly and make frequent stops, than to drive him slowly by long stages.—*Charleston Cour.*

Ripening Wall Fruit. An experiment has been made by Mr. H Dawes, for ripening wall fruit by covering the wall with black paint, and the result was, that the half of the vine nailed to the black part of this wall produced 20lbs. 10 oz. of fine grapes, while that on the plain part yielded only 7 pounds. The fruit on the black part of the wall was also much finer, and the bunches larger. This practice is universal in Ireland. The reason is found in the increase of heat through the absorbent quality of the colour.

A Good Dividend.—That a man should fail in business, and afterwards pay his creditors the full amount of their debts with interest, is so rare an occurrence in this age and country, that we deem a recent instance of such a case worthy of honorable mention. The gentleman to whom we allude is Mr. PRINCE SNOW, Jr. of this city.—*Boston Galaxy.*

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

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John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

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Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Casings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11

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In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

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Also,

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Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 107 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

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WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
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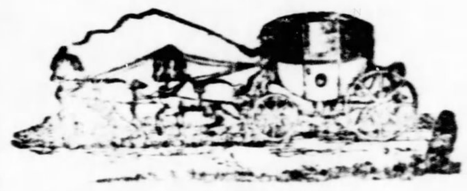
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



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Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tfyaMII

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A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270 in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

300 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

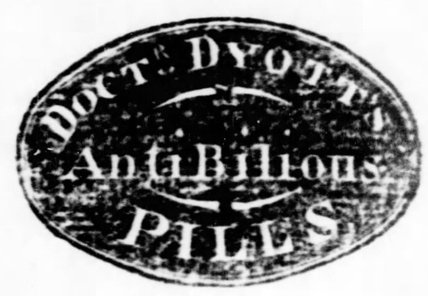
Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.



For the cure of bilious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

LOCKS,

COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 25 t&eowtf

To the Electors of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE the liberty of offering myself as a candidate for the office of

Commissioner,

at our next annual election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected my best endeavors will be to promote the interest of the county.

James Sample.

August 8th, 1823—3t*

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh Dec. 6.—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets.

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact, being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf